

GATT Talks Stall After EC Rejects Compromise Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Talks among 107 nations trying to draft new rules governing global trade came close to collapse Thursday night after the European Community rejected a last-minute compromise proposal to make significant cuts in farm subsidies.

Various trade ministers suggested that the European action virtually doomed any chances for reaching a trade agreement this week in Brussels under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But many ministers said that they would campaign Friday to get another round of discussions scheduled following a sufficient cooling off period.

However, such a strategy runs a high risk of failure, given tight deadlines imposed by Congress in the United States for approving any final outcome under so-called "fast track" authority.

Australia's trade negotiations minister, Neal Blewett, told reporters he considered a failure of the talks "likely."

The battle between the United States and its trade allies on one side and the European Community on the other has been the biggest stumbling block to getting an overall agreement in the GATT talks.

In a last-ditch attempt to rescue the negotiations, Mats Hedstrom, chairman of the farm negotiating panel, put forward a proposal that represented a compromise between the drastic cuts in farm subsidies being sought by the United States and the minimal offer of the EC, which was trying to protect its 10 million small farmers.

The proposal was welcomed by the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills.

But Mr. Blewett said the EC response to the compromise proposal was "extraordinarily negative," adding that the 12-nation group attached conditions to participating in the trade talks "just seemed to make any worthwhile negotiations impossible."

Ray MacSharry, the EC's chief

agricultural negotiator, angrily told reporters that "expectations have been raised rather higher than can be delivered." He added that there was "absolutely no way that the kind of suggestions that have been made could be achieved."

Mr. Hedstrom, agriculture minister of Sweden, which is not an EC member, proposed that internal farm support and border protection be reduced by 30 percent over the five years starting in 1991.

The impasse came just hours after both the United States and the EC had appeared willing to make concessions in order to keep the Uruguay Round of GATT talks, which are scheduled to end Friday, alive.

Frans Andriessen, the EC's top trade official, said that the 12-nation trading bloc "made some movement" and it was sufficient for the bargaining to continue.

The EC, which has been under attack for failing to offer deep enough cuts in its farm subsidies, announced that it was ready to open some markets to imported food to meet complaints that they are effectively closed. The community also said that it was also ready to make concessions in the \$1 billion business of soybeans and oilseeds.

The United States, which has led criticism of EC farming policy, announced that it was altering its position on the services market, one of 15 sectors under review by GATT. "The offer we are making here is to try to get the services negotiations moving," a senior U.S. official said in announcing the switch.

The official said that Washington would now offer Most Favored Nation status as an automatic right in any services agreement provided that there was an accompanying package of specific market-opening agreements in other areas.

Until now the U.S. has refused to grant this automatic right because, it says, it would give countries free

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Saddam Hussein to Free Hostages, Bush Vows to 'Keep Pressure On'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — President Saddam Hussein on Thursday ordered all foreign hostages held in Iraq and Kuwait to be freed, his biggest concession since he invaded Kuwait and brought the region to the brink of war.

Mr. Hussein said the more than 2,000 Western and Japanese hostages could be home by Christmas. He justified his decision by saying that the hostages were no longer needed as human shields because his troops were now ready for war.

The Iraqi parliament scheduled a session for Friday to consider the president's proposal, contained in a letter to the legislators. Parliamentary approval was considered a foregone conclusion.

Diplomats said it would take days to organize

planes and exit visas for all the hostages, about 500 of whom would have to be brought from strategic sites in Iraq and Kuwait where they were held as human shields to deter attack. Nearly 1,200 Britons and 700 Americans are the biggest national groups of hostages, called "guests" by Iraq.

Earlier, Mr. Hussein had promised to release all hostages in groups over three months starting on Christmas Day. He said he was bringing forward their release in response to pleas from Arab leaders, a drive by U.S. Democrats to exercise congressional control over any military action in the Gulf and an invitation to Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq to meet with European officials.

Mr. Hussein urged the Iraqi legislators "to adopt your just decision to lift the travel ban on all foreigners

with our apologies for all harm and forgiveness from God Almighty."

At the same time, he cautioned the Iraqi people and armed forces to stay on alert "because the troops of aggression are still in our holy lands in the Arabian Peninsula and the evildoers are still fanning the flames of war."

The Iraqi leader, who last weekend rated the chances of armed conflict as "50-50," said war was still probable.

"Bush's call for negotiations so far bears for us the probabilities of aggression and war and troops are still massing," he said of the offer to talk made last week by President George Bush of the United States.

President Hussein's announcement drew a big cheer

from the hostages and family members who came here to try to win their freedom.

"It is marvelous — I can't believe it," said Susan Dring, 24, wife of a British hostage. She arrived in Baghdad last week to see her husband. "We did it at last, and now we can go home for Christmas."

Her husband, Michael, stood behind her at the Mansour Melia Hotel, drinking a can of beer in celebration. He said he was very pleased and thanked the Iraqi government for letting his wife be with him.

Jennifer Williams, 22 of Dallas, who arrived in Baghdad on Wednesday to try to win the release of her father, said: "I am fine, just fine and glad to hear the

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Bush Says Iraqi Concession Shows Strategy Is Working

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTIAGO — President George Bush welcomed reports on Thursday that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq had called for the release of all foreign hostages, but he said it would not weaken his resolve to get Iraq out of Kuwait.

"It will not change my thinking on his need to comply 100 percent, without precondition, to the UN resolutions" demanding that Iraq reverse its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, Mr. Bush said at a news conference in Chile, in the midst of a weeklong tour of South America.

"No single hostage should have been taken in the first place," he said. "And I hope that it shows that the strategy is working, and that Saddam understands that his hostage policy has incurred the condemnation of the whole world."

"We've got to continue to keep the pressure on," Mr. Bush said. "The release of all hostages would be a very good thing, but the problem is the aggression against Kuwait and the man must leave Kuwait without reservation, without condition."

Freedom for the hostages would remove one of the four conditions the United States laid down for Iraq as the United States leads the buildup of a multinational military force expected to put more than 400,000 U.S. troops in the Gulf region by mid-January.

The other three conditions would still stand: withdrawal from Kuwait, restoration of its government and a commitment toward peace and stability in the Gulf.

Mr. Bush said he hoped the Iraqi promise to free all foreign hostages, including those held as "human shields" at military and industrial sites, was credible. He said the release of all hostages "would be a very good thing."

Mr. Bush said the United States was not conducting secret negotiations with Iraq on the Gulf crisis and would not do so under any circumstances. "There are

Crisis in the Gulf

The bipartisan coalition in support of President George Bush's Gulf policy has fallen apart. Page 5. Syria is trying to use \$1 billion in aid for its Gulf efforts to buy new military weapons. Page 5.

no secret negotiations, direct or indirect, with Iraq over this question — none, and there will be none," he said.

A United Nations resolution authorizes the use of force if Iraq does not withdraw from Kuwait by Jan. 15.

Mr. Bush was asked if he believed Mr. Hussein was making a serious move toward peace by announcing hostages would be freed and by sending some supplies, including fruit, vegetables and soft drinks, to the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait. The 27 people in the mission have been without outside supplies of food, water and

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Mideast Talks? U.S. Demurs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d denied Thursday that the United States was supporting a United Nations resolution calling for an international conference on the Middle East.

"The question is the aggression against Kuwait," Mr. Baker said during a visit to Chile. "There will be and is no linkage to the West Bank. There is no linkage with what has to happen in Kuwait, what will happen in Kuwait."

Iraq has insisted that the issue of Kuwait must be linked to resolving the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, but Mr. Baker said he would not link them.

Mr. Baker, addressing the House Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington, said: "We've taken the position for a long time that an international conference, properly structured, at an appropriate time, might be useful. That has been the policy of the United States for a long time. We are not now recommending that an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict be held, nor are we supporting a resolution in the Security Council that would seek to convene such a conference."

Such a move would undercut the consistent U.S. position of refusing to link the Gulf crisis to the Arab-Israeli dispute, he said, adding that for this reason, "This is certainly not an appropriate time for an international conference."

News reports quoting diplomats said Wednesday that one of three U.S. proposals being discussed at the United Nations envisaged an international peace conference to facilitate a negotiated settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Reports that the United States had proposed en-

dorsing such a conference stirred speculation of a major policy switch.

But in Santiago, Chile, the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, who is accompanying Mr. Bush on a Latin America tour, bluntly denied that the United States was pushing for a Middle East peace conference now.

"It's not true," he said. Israel played down the reports, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir confidently stated that Washington was well aware of his government's opposition to such talks.

"Israel will not agree to any foreign body deciding its future and fate," Mr. Shamir said in London after meeting with the new British prime minister, John Major, for the first time. "Peace will come only by negotiations between the parties."

Earlier, Mr. Shamir said, "I know that the United States is not supportive of this idea of an international conference, and the United States knows very well our position about this."

In Tunis, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization said the United States was "playing at the old game."

"It's a verbal trick to avoid taking a clear position on the issue," the spokesman, Jamil Hilal, said. "But it shows the Americans are on the defensive and are trying to maneuver a way around linkage" to the Gulf crisis, he added.

Mr. Baker, testifying on U.S. Gulf policy, said, "We have not in any way or to any extent or to any degree shifted our policy regarding the question of an international conference. We have taken the position for a

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A Mix of Force and Diplomacy

Iraq's Hostage Pledge Seen as Tied to U.S. Policy Moves

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Iraq's promise to free all the hostages is a response to a new mixture of U.S. diplomatic flexibility and military pressure, Western and Arab officials said Thursday. They added that both sides seemed to be seeking fresh diplomatic momentum in time to avoid a war after the Jan. 15 deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

Among U.S. moves, the officials cited the Bush administration's agreement to hold direct talks with Baghdad and also signs of new U.S. interest in a possible formula for a peace conference on the Middle East. Both developments came a week after the United Nations Security Council approved a resolution authorizing the use of force if Iraq did not pull out of Kuwait.

With the United States and its Arab and Western allies appearing unshakably determined, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq might find a face-saving opportunity to back down if he could point to a pledge, however vague, to hold UN-sponsored talks on the Middle East, the officials said.

Although none of these possible moves was going to have a decisive impact on the course of events, they said, hopes for a peaceful outcome have risen slightly because of the flurry of political developments and diplomatic signals, including the call to free the hostages.

Many of the hostages had been held at strategic sites as a deterrent against an attack. But the military impact of their release would be heavily outweighed by the political overtones of Iraq's decision.

The release of the hostages, analysts said, would remove a marginal consideration for U.S. military planners and, in a technical sense, make war easier to

But, a U.S. official said, the presence of hostages, "and even the certainty of hostage deaths, clearly was not going to change Bush's determination to order an attack, and everybody gets so emotional and outraged about the hostage issue that they were actually hurting Iraq."

Jordan and other Arab governments with ties to Baghdad had been urging Iraq for weeks to release the hostages in order to defuse that source of international indignation.

The Iraqi decision to free them now, instead of waiting to give them to Baker, is a signal that Baghdad

NEWS ANALYSIS

is trying to start a new dynamic now," said an Arab analyst, who has close ties to Iraq.

He was referring to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, who is scheduled to meet Mr. Hussein later this month in Baghdad, following a visit to Washington by the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz.

Although the Bush administration insists that it will not negotiate on UN demands, Mr. Hussein can present Mr. Baker's visit as a U.S. step to meet his call for direct talks.

Iraqi satisfaction with developments in U.S. policy helped lead to the decision to free the hostages, Arab and Western officials said.

"It changes nothing fundamental, but it improves the atmosphere and saves the Bush administration from criticism about allowing our secretary of state to visit a government holding Americans hostage," a European official said.

Despite the bolder diplomatic moves that have surfaced since the Security Council resolution authorizing a

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Plane Hits a School in Italy, Killing 12



An injured girl being comforted after a military jet crashed into a high school in suburb of Bologna, Italy, killing 12 people and injuring 70. The plane, which plunged into the school in flames after the pilot bailed out, punched a 12-foot-wide hole through the wall. Witnesses said some of the 200 students at the school were injured when they jumped out of second-story windows to avoid flames. Military authorities said the pilot had tried to direct his crippled jet into an open field beyond the school before he parachuted to safety.

Kiosk			
Fresh Attacks On Gorbachev			
MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev faced furious attacks by industrial chiefs Thursday, including demands for emergency rule, the Tass press agency said.			
It said Mr. Gorbachev angrily interrupted one Estonian factory director's tirade against perestroika, shouting, "Do you mean we should retreat to the old ways then?" Mr. Gorbachev's voice was drowned by shouts from the 3,500 delegates. Tass said the meeting sometimes verged on mutiny.			
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European Slowdown Improves Dollar's Prospects

By Richard E. Smith

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The long-battered dollar may be nearing the bottom of its 18-month slide to record lows against the Deutsche mark, with many economists seeing 1991 as a year for an economic upturn in the United States but of growing uncertainty for Germany.

Brendan Brown, economist with Mitsubishi Finance International in London, said, "At the moment all the bad economic news is coming from the U.S., but next year there will very likely be a slowdown in Europe as well as growing awareness of the costs to Germany of the economic collapse in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union."

Barring a war in the Middle East, several analysts said they saw the dollar hovering near its current level of 1.50 DM for several months and then resuming a cautious climb in the spring if the U.S. economy begins to rebound.

A war would reshuffle the deck completely, probably giving the dollar at least a short-term lift as a safe haven currency, but most analysts shy away from any predictions with many scenarios possible in a hot conflict.

The dollar fell on Thursday on the news that all hostages in Iraq and Kuwait would be freed. The currency closed in London at 1.4918 DM, down from 1.5005.

In regard to the more predictable problems, however, Germany's year of celebration in the wake of the fall of the wall is likely to be followed in 1991 by one of heavier borrowing, rapidly dwindling current account surpluses and steadily higher estimates of the bill for reunification.

"Germany is moving into the position where the U.S. was five years ago, when the economy was strong but the government was borrowing heavily," said Werner Bauer, currency analyst with Bethmann Bank in Frankfurt.

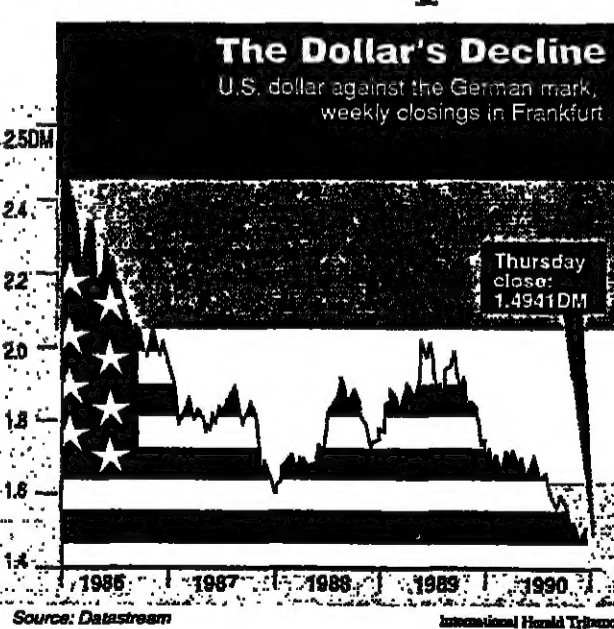
By comparison, the United States may not look in such bad shape in 1991, especially in view of the fact that the dollar is already widely considered to be undervalued in terms of purchasing power parity with other currencies.

"The markets have already assumed and discounted a lot of the recession factor in the U.S. and there is not much room for the dollar to fall further," said Stephen King, economist with James Capel & Co. in London.

Some analysts said a further drop in U.S. rates and a possible increase in the German discount rate early next year could combine to knock the dollar down to 1.45 DM or even to 1.40 DM. They then foresee a fairly rapid recovery to 1.50 DM and a rise toward 1.60 or above in the spring and summer.

But any more decisive recovery of the dollar to its most recent high near 2 DM in the summer of 1989

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At Wuhan U., They're Never Too Old to Learn

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

WUHAN, China — Qian Lixun is a model university student, the kind of diligent scholar-athlete who joins in foot races, excels in his studies and is never distracted by a woman's short skirt.

Mr. Qian is also five times older than most university students. He is 102, and while ordinary students study the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 and the fall of the Ching Dynasty in 1911, Mr. Qian has no such problem: he remembers them.

The University for the Aged, where Mr. Qian studies, has 8,000 students here in Wuhan, a major city on the Yangtze River of central China. Founded five years ago, the university is part of a network of more than 800 such institutions for the elderly in China, all founded in the last eight years.

China has traditionally revered the aged, and this na-

tional programs for the elderly are impressive for a developing country.

Some Chinese villages have a special "house for the aged," where senior citizens can live if they have no children to depend on, and most cities have a range of physical fitness, entertainment and educational programs for retired citizens.

One question that Chinese often ask Americans is why families sometimes put their parents in institutions, why such a rich country cannot do more for its elderly.

The questions include a hint of reproach, but mostly wonder at the breach of filial piety.

"We want to help the elderly help themselves, so that they can reduce their dependence on their families and on society," said Lu Jianye, the vice president of the Wuhan University for the Aged. "We also want to help them increase their contribution to society, and to develop hobbies such as art, calligraphy or even massage, so that they can enjoy their later years."

The university here, which charges tuition of less than \$5 a term, offers courses in 123 subjects. They include painting, disc dancing, calligraphy, bridge, cooking, English, literature and health care for the elderly.

Most people in Wuhan are literate, but the university also arranges classes in some neighborhoods to teach reading and writing to the elderly, mostly women who never went to school.

China, with a population of 1.1 billion, has some 115 million people over the retirement age, which is normally 60 for men and 55 for women.

On a recent visit, the classrooms of the Wuhan University for the Aged were full of animated students, some with canes beside their chairs, enthusiastically commenting on each other's paintings, reciting standard phrases of English and dissecting ancient poetry.

"We don't want to get senile," said Yan Bin, a 56-year-old woman who recently retired as a professional singer.

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President Carlos Menem of Argentina returning a ball under the watchful eye of President Bush, his doubles partner in a game of tennis at the presidential residence in Buenos Aires.

Bush in Chile: 'Democratic Renaissance'

SANTIAGO — President George Bush on Thursday celebrated Chile's return to democracy as another sign of "the irresistible power of the democratic ideal."

"Nowhere among the nations of this continent has the pace of free-market reform gone farther, faster than right here in Chile," Mr. Bush said.

Shortly before Mr. Bush arrived in Chile, the fourth leg of his goodwill tour of South America, leftist guerrillas exploded bombs at several sites

around the capital to protest the visit. No injuries were reported.

President Patricio Aylwin, who was elected in December 1989 as Chile restored democracy after 17 years of military rule, welcomed Mr. Bush by saying, "We value your presence in our land. We share common ideals."

Mr. Bush said, "These past few days from Brasilia to Montevideo to Buenos Aires, I have witnessed first hand the irresistible power of the democratic ideal. Around the world, across the Americas, a democratic renaissance is under way."

Women More Likely to Be Depressed, Study Finds

By Malcolm Gladwell

WASHINGTON — Women are twice as likely as men to suffer from major depression, and the reasons are less biological than cultural, according to results of a three-year study.

Poverty, unhappy marriage, reproductive stress and sexual and physical abuse are stronger factors than biology in accounting for the difference in depression rates between men and women, a research group for the American Psychological Association said Wednesday.

Depression has been known for some time to strike women disproportionately, but interpreting this difference has been controversial, with some experts claiming that women are simply quicker to report emotional distress and more willing than men to seek treatment.

"This argument says women are not really more depressed, they just say and think so," said Ellen McGrath, director of the Psychology Center in New York and

chairman of the research group. But evidence gathered by the researchers suggested that the actual differences in the incidence of depression were real and that the problems facing women have been unappreciated by the medical profession.

"The task force found that women truly are more depressed than men primarily due to their experience being female in our contemporary culture," she said.

Mental health experts, however, cautioned that the findings should not be considered a definite answer to why women suffer greater emotional distress than men.

"The truth is that we don't know the answer," said Alan Lechner, acting director of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration. "Women develop mood changes — sometimes very severe mood changes — accompanying changes in their reproductive status. They are pervasive enough that it gives one cause to believe that these are real biologically related phenomena. But we also know that

women are treated differently by society, and because of that it is quite likely that the differences are not entirely due to physiology. What we don't know is how large the cultural component is."

The task force's principal finding is that no single factor is responsible for the dramatically higher rates of depression among women.

Menstruation, pregnancy, abortion and menopause were found to be only modestly associated with severe emotional distress.

Infertility was a major risk factor, with 40 percent of women in one study reporting that their inability to conceive was "the most upsetting experience of their lives."

These were the other key risk factors identified by the report:

- Women in an unhappy marriage are three times more likely than either married men or single women to be depressed, with vulnerability to depression increasing as the number of children increases and the children's ages decrease.

- New evidence suggests that sexual and physical abuse of women may be more prevalent than previously thought, and as a result may play an underappreciated role in promoting depression.

- Women in low-income groups are at significantly greater risk for depression, and 75 percent of those below the poverty line in the United States are women and children.

Women may inadvertently worsen their depression, the report said.

"Men usually distract themselves from depressed feelings, while women tend to dwell on these feelings," said Dr. Bonnie Strickland, a psychologist at the University of Massachusetts who formed the task force when she was president of the association in 1987.

Tunku Abdul Rahman, Ex-Malaysia Chief, Dies

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Tunku Abdul Rahman, 87, who won independence for Malaysia from Britain in 1957 and was the nation's first prime minister until he retired in 1970, died Thursday.

A team of doctors tried to save him from intestinal bleeding and other problems for the last two days, hospital officials said. He had been in a coma.

In keeping with his wishes, the tunku, or prince, will be buried according to Muslim rites at the Langgar Royal Mausoleum in Alor Star, 240 miles (385 kilometers) northwest of Kuala Lumpur.

After he retired as prime minister, he became secretary-general of the Organization of Islamic Conference, which comprises about 40 nations, and he served at the headquarters in Jidda for a few years.

Benjamin L. Reid, 72, Biographer and Critic

New York Times Service

BENJAMIN L. REID, 72, a biographer, literary critic and professor emeritus of English at Mount Holyoke College, died Friday in South Hadley, Massachusetts, after a series of strokes and a heart attack. He won a Pulitzer Prize in 1969 for "The Man From New York: John Quinn and His Friends," a biography of a wealthy New York lawyer who collected modern European paintings and was a patron of artists and writers.

■ **Other death:** Bill Hardman, 57, an American jazz trumpeter and leading member of Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers in the 1960s and 70s, in a Paris hospital of a brain hemorrhage.

Quakeville: Burgers but No Shakes

New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — After its day in the glare of national publicity, New Madrid is settling back into its role as a small Mississippi River town, enjoying the return of peace and quiet.

Iben Browning, a New Mexico climatologist, gave New Madrid its day in the sun by saying there was a 50-50 chance that a major earthquake would strike the area on or about Dec. 3.

The projection spawned a severe attack of the jitters among residents in southeastern Missouri. It also led to a siege by reporters, who turned downtown New Madrid (pronounced MAD-rid), a town of 3,200, into a carnival scene.

When the deadline for the earthquake passed without incident, the television vans that had briefly crowded New Madrid departed.

"We were having a lot of fun, but you wouldn't want that kind of excitement every day," said William Clark, proprietor of Tom's Grill, which did a booming business in Quake Burgers all day Monday.

While dispensing his burgers, Mr. Clark became a media personality. On Tuesday, he was getting telephone requests to perform his expert hog calls on radio stations.

Aquino Under Pressure As Gasoline Prices Soar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — The Philippine government sharply increased gasoline prices Thursday for the second time within 24 hours, prompting fears of a fresh coup attempt and calls for the resignation of President Corason C. Aquino.

Labor unions threatened to conduct strikes and protests beginning Friday, and the army was put on alert.

The move by the Energy Regulatory Board stunned businessmen and the public. There was panic food buying in some areas of Manila.

Blaming the Gulf crisis, the energy board hit motorists with an overall rise of 133 percent when it increased gasoline prices for the second time in two days.

Two senators immediately demanded Mrs. Aquino's resignation, but the presidential palace said she had no intention of stepping down. "It's time for her to go," said Ernesto Maceda, chairman of the Senate Defense Committee.

"She should do an Ershad," Juan Ponce Enrile, a prominent opposition leader, said. He was referring to the former leaders of Britain and Bangladesh, Margaret Thatcher and Hussain Mohammed Ershad, both of whom resigned recently.

The presidential press secretary, Tomas Gomez, said Mrs. Aquino would not resign. "The president will not run away from her responsibilities," he said.

The energy board began Wednesday by announcing oil price rises averaging 45 percent, with gasoline prices up 80 percent.

On Thursday, after an appeal from Mrs. Aquino to ease the blow to industry and the poor, the board responded by cutting the price of diesel, kerosene cooking oil and gas. But to make up for the adjustment, it ordered a further increase in gasoline prices.

The changes Thursday took the price of premium gasoline to 20.7 pesos (74 cents) a liter, a rise of 133 percent over Tuesday's price of 8.87 pesos.

Businessmen and other analysts said they feared that the sharp rise in fuel prices, coupled with a foreign exchange shortage, would push the battered Philippine economy into recession next year.

Aurelio Periquet, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said the sharp increases would increase inflation, curb imports and force small factories out of business. He said a slowdown was inevitable next year.

"We will experience an economic contraction," Mr. Periquet said in a telephone interview. He said a dollar shortage and high oil prices would keep imports down, and industries dependent on imported raw materials would "most likely be limping" through 1991.

Mrs. Aquino, speaking at a meeting of 14 East Asian stock markets just before the new fuel price increases were announced, dismissed fears of large-scale labor unrest or an army coup.

"I must stress," she said, "that there is no existing group in my country today that can cripple business activity, let alone wrest government control."

(Reuters, AFP)

Aerobics May Damage Inner Ear

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The jarring forces of high-impact aerobics can cause damage to the delicate structures of the inner ear, new research suggests.

Those afflicted suffer from symptoms including imbalance, vertigo, ringing in the ears and even hearing loss. These complaints can persist long after the victim has left the gym and may be permanent. In high-impact aerobics, there are extended periods of arduous jumping

and bobbing. In low-impact aerobics, one foot always remains on the floor.

Scientists theorize that excess jarring may disrupt tiny granules called otoliths that transmit information about orientation to the brain. The small spiral called the cochlea, involved in hearing, may also be affected, they suggest.

A letter published Wednesday in the New England Journal of Medicine reports on five previously healthy women with clear symptoms of inner-ear damage who were

examined by Dr. Michael A. Weintraub, a professor of neurology at New York Medical College. All were devotees of high-impact aerobic classes; three of the five were instructors. Extensive tests ruled out more serious causes for their complaints, like multiple sclerosis or a brain tumor.

It is unclear how many high-impact aerobics enthusiasts sustain damage. Experts say it is also unclear whether the damage sustained is permanent or will resolve when people curtail the activity.

Lucy S. Dawidowicz, 75, Historian of Jewish Life

New York Times Service

LUCY S. DAWIDOWICZ, 75, a scholar of Jewish life and history whose book "The War Against the Jews" is widely regarded as a pioneering study of the Nazi genocide, died Wednesday in New York City.

Mrs. Dawidowicz, the daughter of Polish immigrants, held a chair in Holocaust studies at Yeshiva University. In the immediate aftermath of World War II she went to Europe where she helped Jewish survivors to re-create schools and libraries, and she recovered collections of books seized by the Nazis.

Bail Is \$300,000 In Kahane Case

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bail was set at \$300,000 for Sayid A. Nosair, the man accused of killing Rabbi Meir Kahane, at a tumultuous court argument at which Arabs and Jews either praised or cursed the defendant.

In a written statement, Mr. Nosair, 35, denied any part in the killing.

Mr. Nosair also contended Wednesday that someone else shot and killed Rabbi Kahane in New York City on Nov. 5.

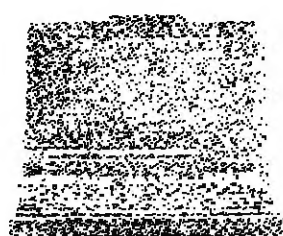
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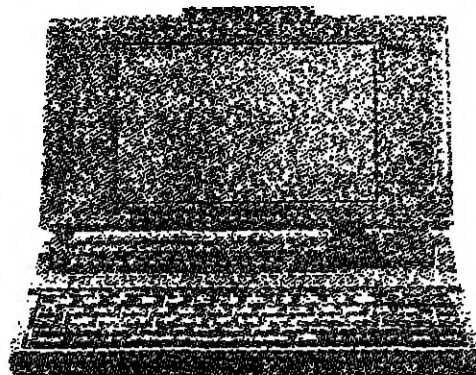
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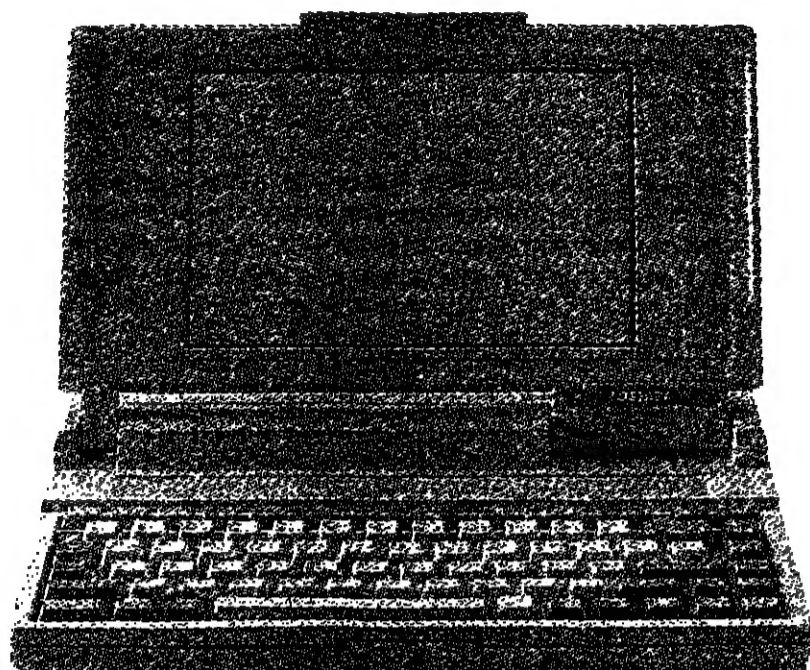
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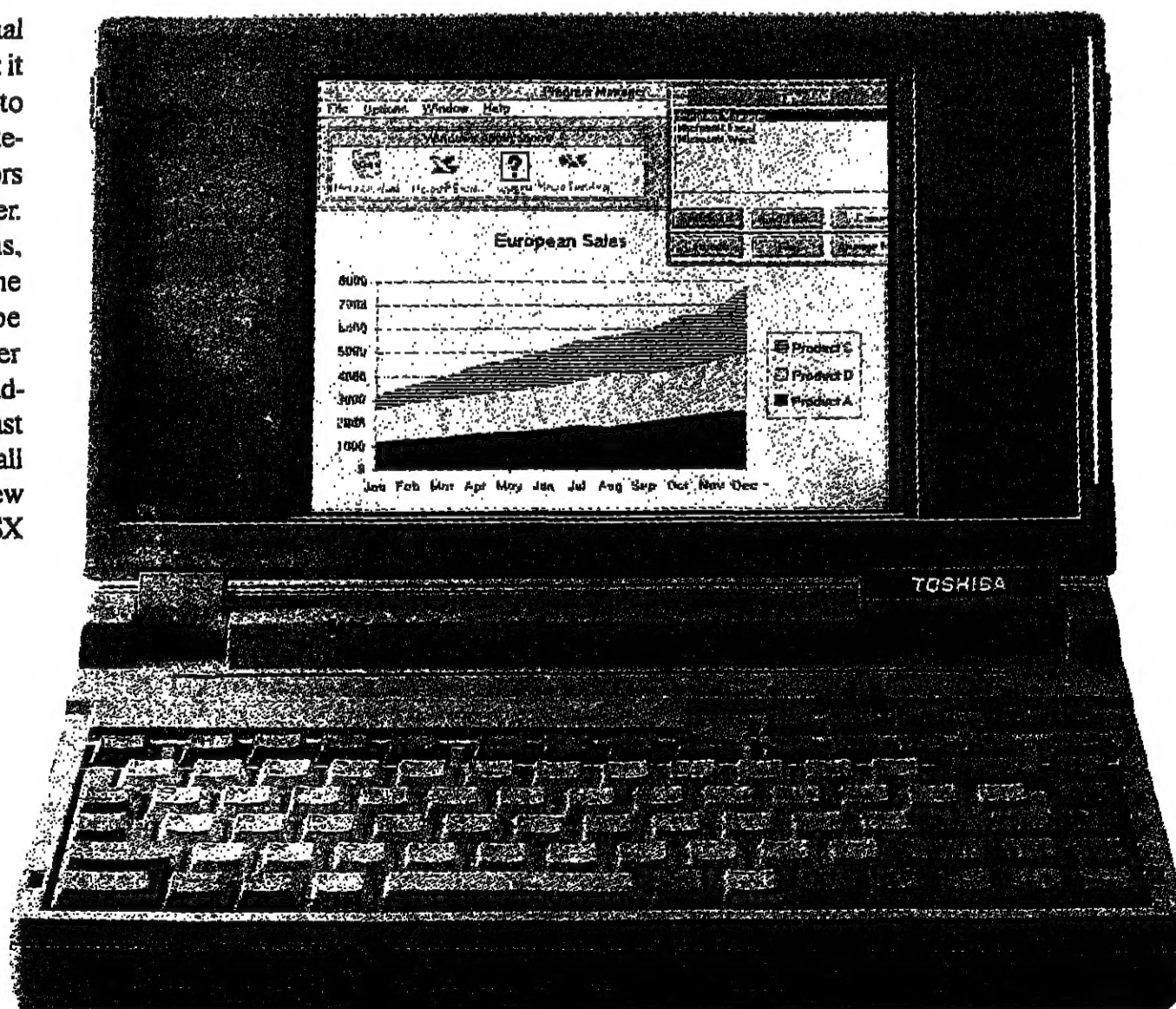
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\$1 Billion in Aid
Will Pay the Bill

U.S. Toll
in the Gulf
Reaches 53

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in the Gulf
Reaches 53

THE GULF: Seeking more material aid from its NATO allies, the U.S. gets support but "no promises yet"

Syrians Seek New Weapons

\$1 Billion in Aid Will Pay the Bills

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON — Syria has been paid roughly \$1 billion so far for participating in the coalition against Iraq and is trying to use this infusion of cash to buy advanced weapons for its military, according to U.S. officials.

President Hafez Assad, who until the Gulf crisis was desperately short of cash, is now seeking to buy what one U.S. official called "big-ticket items," including surface-to-surface missiles, jet fighters and tanks, according to government analysts monitoring developments in Syria.

The first of these purchases was disclosed Wednesday when an Israeli military official in Jerusalem said that North Korea had sold Soviet-made Scud-C missiles to Syria.

"The onset of the Gulf crisis has been a blessing for the Syrians," said a U.S. official. "It has enabled them to improve relations with the West and to get some aid." Saudi Arabia has contributed most of the \$1 billion, while Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates also have given small amounts, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Assad's efforts to build up his military arsenal have heightened concerns that a strengthened Syria might emerge as a threat to stability in the Middle East after the Gulf crisis ends — just as Iraq amassed power during the 1980s by attracting Western support in its war against Iran.

U.S. officials, scholars and other experts on Syria said that although Mr. Assad had contributed Syrian troops to the effort against Iraq, he probably did not want an all-out war that would destroy Iraq's military power. Mr. Assad still views the Iraqi army as a potential future ally against Israel, many experts believe.

During President George Bush's meeting with Mr. Assad in Geneva two weeks ago, the Syrian leader asked the United States to remove his country from its official list of terrorist states, according to a Middle East source close to the Syrians.

U.S. government analysts said that despite Mr. Assad's recent efforts to court Western support, there had been no sign of any change in Syria's policy of giving haven to terrorists. "Syria is still letting these people move around," a State Department official said.

A spokesman for the Syrian Embassy in Washington said he was unable to confirm or deny reports about payments to his country by Arab governments during the Gulf crisis or about his country's efforts to buy arms.

Repeating past Syrian statements, the spokesman said his government was opposed to violent acts against civilians or hijacking anywhere in the world. But he added that Syria did not consider actions against the Israeli military or occupation forces on Israeli-held territory to be acts of terrorism.

U.S. Toll In the Gulf Reaches 53

The Associated Press

The deaths of two U.S. servicemen in Saudi Arabia have brought to 53 the number of Americans killed in connection with Operation Desert Shield, military officials said Thursday.

A Tennessee National Guard officer, Lieutenant Colonel Joe Hancock, 49, was found dead of a gunshot wound in his tent on Tuesday, but a Pentagon spokesman said no foul play was suspected.

Meanwhile, a soldier with the Army's 20th Engineer Brigade died when he was trapped between a truck and a pallet of construction materials, officials said.

The army withheld the soldier's name until relatives could be notified.

An investigation was under way in both deaths.

The Pentagon spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Terence Meehan, said that of the 51 previous U.S. deaths, 47 were from accidents, three were from natural causes and one was a suicide.

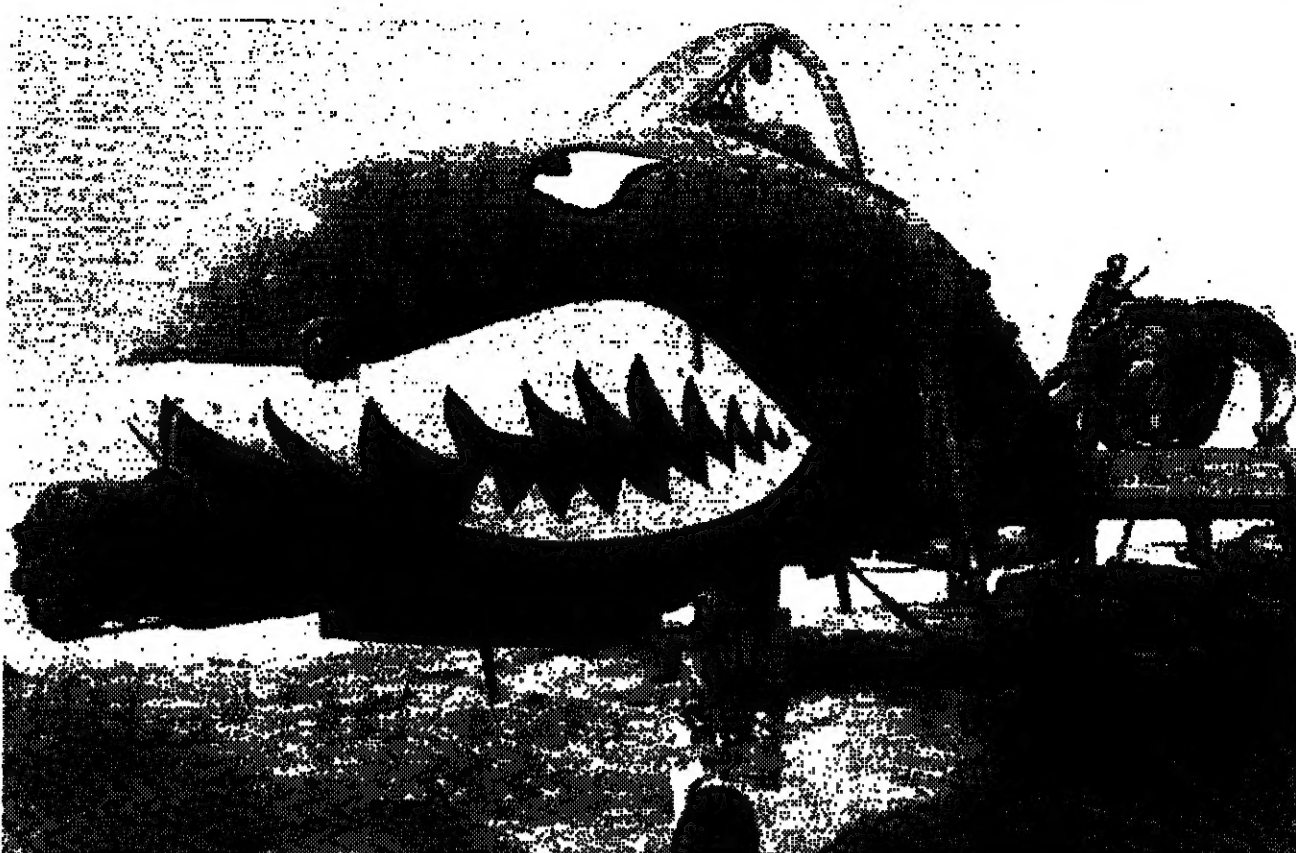
Foreign-Policy Adviser To Kohl Quits His Post

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's main foreign-policy adviser is quitting his post to become manager of a private research organization, the government announced.

The adviser, Horst Teltschik, 50, will join the Göttersloh-based Bertelsmann Foundation on Jan. 1, the foundation said. Mr. Teltschik, a senior civil servant, was head of the department of foreign policy and inter-German affairs in Mr. Kohl's chancellery.

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U.S. Air Force technicians working on an A-10 jet, complete with nose-mounted tank-killing cannon, in Saudi Arabia on Thursday.

U.S. Seeks More Allied Help

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The U.S. defense secretary, Dick Cheney, pressed NATO allies Thursday to send more troops and arms to the Gulf in support of the military buildup against Iraq, alliance sources said.

Mr. Cheney said air defense, artillery and other units would be welcome along with medical supplies and ammunition to support a force of 400,000 American troops expected to be arrayed in the Gulf against Iraq by Jan. 15, they said.

Britain also asked at the start of a two-day meeting of NATO defense ministers for logistical and medical support as well as transport.

"All were very supportive. But there are no promises yet," a NATO official said during a break in the meeting.

Mr. Cheney said he would welcome additional troops in self-contained units, preferably brigades. NATO sources said. A brigade varies in size, but usually has between 5,000 and 10,000 soldiers.

Britain and France are the only other alliance countries to have sent ground forces to the Gulf, although other NATO members have supplied ships and aircraft.

There has been criticism in Washington that many European allies have not done enough to support the buildup.

Tom King, the British defense secretary, said that during the discussion of the Gulf crisis all NATO members expressed support for UN authorization to use military force if Iraq had not withdrawn from Kuwait by Jan. 15.

"There isn't a timeless option, of letting the crisis drift on," Mr. King said. "There's no fooling around, no uncertainty about this."

The semiannual defense ministers meeting also began discussions on formulating NATO's post-Cold War military strategy, including reducing and reshaping conventional and nuclear forces.

Those sensitive issues range from when to scrap battlefield nuclear arms in Germany to the need for a new billion-dollar air base at Croton, Italy.

NATO officials said there was general agreement that the arsenal of battlefield nuclear missiles and artillery shells would be scrapped.

But it was not clear how fast this would be accomplished or whether it would be achieved in talks on

short-range nuclear forces with Moscow next year. Germany, where most of the U.S. weapons are based, has lobbied for quick agreement.

NATO sources said the United States had agreed to give hundreds of tanks, artillery pieces and armored vehicles to allies on the flanks, including Greece, Turkey, Spain, Denmark, Norway and Portugal.

Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of Germany said at a news conference there was "a general wish" among the allies to involve France more closely in allied military operations. Although a NATO member, France does not take part in the alliance's integrated military structure from which it withdrew in 1966.

Mr. Stoltenberg said "it is very important to strengthen the European security element" in NATO through a new defense strategy focusing on multinational force formations with links to French troops.

Without elaborating, he said, "informal" talks with France had already been held and were continuing.

(Reuters, AP)

Collapsing Consensus: Democrats Turn on Bush

By R. W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The bipartisan coalition in support of President George Bush's policy in the Gulf, which developed cracks last week with the defection of an influential Democratic senator, Sam Nunn of Georgia, has fallen apart on Capitol Hill, live on television in full view of the nation and the world.

Prominent Democrats of today, led by the senior members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, have joined prominent Democrats of the past, including a noted hawk and a noted dove, in attacking the Bush administration for what they termed an indecent rush toward war against Iraq and in asserting that woefully inadequate thought had been given to the consequences of such a war.

All said they were speaking of concern for the national interest, insisting that policy, not politics, was the motivation. But, senior administration officials, betraying for the first time something of a bunker mentality, suggested that the criticism had grown out of pure partisanship.

One ranking policymaker said the day's events on Wednesday had shown that the Democrats "have decided this is the issue that will break Bush's presidency."

If Mr. Bush is engaged in a game of what John Foster Dulles called "brinkmanship,"

hoping that by making war seem inevitable he will force President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to pull back and make it unnecessary, the Democrats' tough new stance may hinder him greatly by making his threats less credible.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d came close to saying as much when he called on the Democrats on the committee

NEWS ANALYSIS

to help persuade the Iraqi leader that "the alternative to peaceful compliance is to be forced to comply."

Given an opening by a friendly Republican question, he commented rather wistfully that he wished he could persuade Congress to back the administration as fully as the United Nations had done.

For the first time in recent history, an American administration has more comprehensive support abroad for a major foreign-policy position than it has at home. And for the first time in recent history, public and political opinion in the United States is split on the eve of a possible war — not halfway through it, as was the case in Vietnam, or toward its end, as in Korea.

The proceedings on Wednesday before the Foreign Relations Committee, a piece of political theater full of the urgency lent by high political stakes, marked a turning

point of considerable importance. Democratic doubts and suspicions, suppressed or ignored for months, suddenly coalesced.

In the process, Mr. Baker, who has grown accustomed in his many years in Washington to being treated as something of an icon, was roughed up pretty badly.

Again and again, Democrats accused him of ignoring expert opinions on sanctions and other subjects, of failing to justify the administration's impatience and of failing to get American allies to commit enough troops or money to the common cause.

Many in the packed conference room recalled the hearings during the Vietnam War, held by this same committee under the chairmanship of Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, that did much to fuel the antiwar movement.

George McGovern, the Democratic nominee who tried and failed to ride that movement into the White House in 1972, was one of those who testified on Wednesday: so was Zbigniew Brzezinski, a prominent participant in the last American military adventure in the Gulf, the futile attempt to rescue American hostages from Iran.

Mr. Brzezinski echoed other critics, including former Cabinet members and retired senior military officers, in arguing that economic sanctions had not been given a fair chance to work.

But he also suggested that all sorts of

undesirable and unanticipated side effects might arise from a war, including Iranian dominance in the Gulf, Syrian leadership of the Arab world, overthrow of moderate Arab governments friendly to the United States, military involvement of the United States in the region for decades and temptation for Israel to use its military force more freely.

Offstage, other lines of potential attack were becoming visible as Democrats tried to exploit weaknesses in the administration's position, such as the high cost of even a protracted deployment of hundreds of thousands of American troops in Saudi Arabia, not to speak of a full-scale war.

On Tuesday, in another sign of the growing partisan polarization in the House, Democrats there overwhelmingly adopted a nonbinding resolution that said Mr. Bush should order an attack without the approval of Congress. It was passed by a vote of 177 to 37 in a closed-door caucus.

Now the administration must decide how to fight back — whether to counterattack directly, perhaps by suggesting that the Democrats' conduct is vaguely unpatriotic, or indirectly, perhaps by urging Jewish groups and others with an interest in an aggressive U.S. policy to bring pressure on key Democratic critics like Senators Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware and Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland, both members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

U.S. Marines Discharge a Resister

By Walter Wright

Washington Post Service

HONOLULU — The Marine Corps has dropped court martial proceedings against Corporal Jeff Paterson for refusing to be sent to Saudi Arabia, and said he will be given a "less than honorable" discharge.

Corporal Paterson, 22, of Hollister, California, whose unsuccessful bid for conscientious objector status drew national attention, said, "We got over one hurdle. Now we've got to stop the war."

Corporal Paterson said he planned to tour the United States to encourage others to resist de-

ployment, and to appeal to citizens to oppose use of force in the Middle East.

His lawyer, Eric Seitz, called the Marine "a hero of his generation," and predicted more resistance. "Not just due to this case, but also because of what President Bush is trying to do in the Middle East."

Brigadier General R. L. Phillips, commanding officer of the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade at the Marine Corps Air Station at Kaneohe, ordered that Corporal Paterson be discharged "under less than honorable conditions" and that his rank be reduced to lance corporal.

The discharge falls short of either a "bad conduct" or a "dishonorable" discharge, but means denial of all veterans' benefits and often leads to "substantial negative prejudice in civilian life," a Marine statement said.

As part of his agreement with the Marines, Corporal Paterson admitted being absent without leave on Aug. 16, when he announced his conscientious objector application at a news conference, and of purposely missing a military movement when he refused to go to Saudi Arabia on Aug. 29.

Corporal Paterson also agreed to drop his lawsuit alleging the Marines improperly denied him conscientious objector status.

for the \$70,000 foreign earned income exclusion could still claim the exclusion provided they could show that they otherwise would have qualified.

Since the IRS has no way of knowing who the hostages in the Gulf are, a spokesman said, the agency urged relatives of detained Americans to call the IRS as soon as possible so that the service could suspend any tax actions already under way and prevent future actions from being scheduled.

In the case of married persons filing joint returns the suspension applies to both spouses even if only one is being held.

These rules also apply to the six U.S. citizens still being held hostage in Lebanon.

U.S. Hostages in Tax Limbo

By Robert C. Siner

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Americans held hostage by Iraq fell into "tax limbo," and all tax actions concerning them will be suspended until months after they are released, the Internal Revenue Service has ruled.

A spokesman said the service would grant relief to taxpayers "in hostage situations" by suspending all tax audits, mailing of tax deficiency notices, and other actions involving the collection of overdue taxes.

In addition, those detained in foreign countries do not have to file income tax returns or pay income taxes until the 15th day of the third month after their release from captivity.

The Internal Revenue Service said penalties and interest charged during the period of detention would generally be waived.

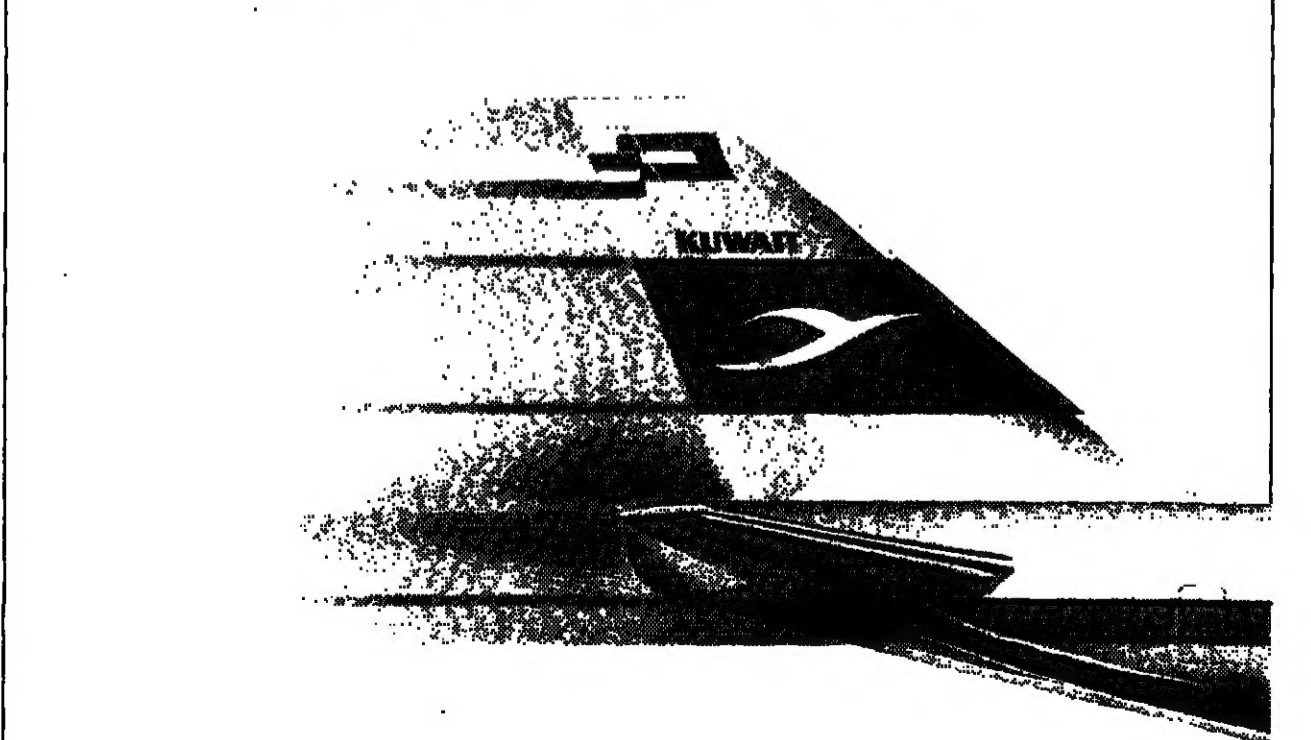
These were among other IRS rulings on tax issues arising from the Gulf crisis:

• Reservists called to active duty may request deferment of collection of past-due taxes if they can show that their ability to pay has been "materially impaired."

• Allowances paid to reservists called to active duty are subject to the same tax rules that apply to allowances paid to regular military personnel.

• Those forced to leave Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, or Yemen before they could meet the physical presence or bona-fide residence requirements

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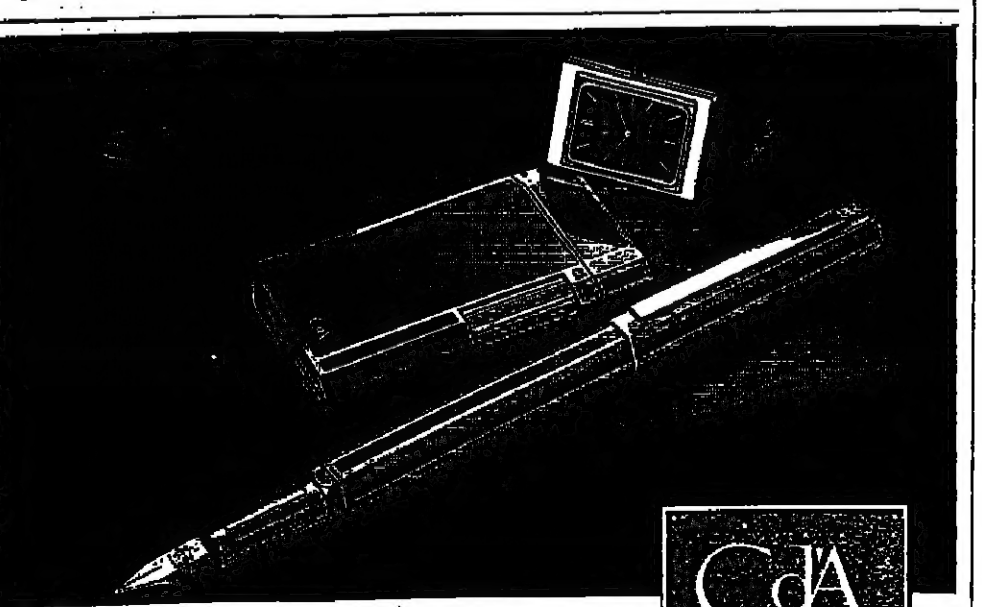
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Peace and Its Sponsor

Beirut. The very word has become synonymous with hopeless horror. One scourge after another has blasted its streets, buildings and lives. Sympathetic observers long ago lost track of what salvation remained even to wish for. Yet now, suddenly—can it be?—two astonishing events.

Peace. And, equally surprising, a peace sponsored by someone widely reviled as a ruthless dictator, Hafez Assad of Syria. Many Americans cringe at being allied with him against Iraq. To them, he is no more than a Saddam Hussein on America's side. But such a sweeping judgment obscures what is happening in Lebanon.

Mr. Assad has much to answer for. His army flattened the Syrian city of Hama, killing 20,000 people, to crush an Islamic revolt in 1982. He has given sanctuary, and perhaps aid, to international terrorists. He aspires openly to making Syria the dominant power of the northern Arab world. Still, America has done business with him before and can now without embracing all aspects of his regime.

In his 20-year rule, Mr. Assad has shown the caution and realism that Saddam Hussein spectacularly lacks. He worked constructively with Henry Kissinger on the 1973 Middle East war. And his role in Lebanon is more complex than is often portrayed, in no way analogous to Saddam's rape of Kuwait.

Syria's army entered Lebanon in 1975 to help Maronite Christian factions that were losing a civil war to an alliance comprising Lebanese Muslims and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Syria had no love for the Maronites. But it feared that the alliance, if it prevailed, might one day force Syria into fighting Israel again, on the PLO's terms.

Since then, Syrian forces have switched sides repeatedly, usually to rescue one or another faction from defeat. Syrians paid dearly in lives and money, but Mr. Assad has never moved to deny or destroy Lebanon's distinct identity.

The country's present institutions were designed in 1989, at a constitutional conference in Taif, Saudi Arabia, the same city that now plays host to Kuwait's royal exiles. The Taif formula, brokered by diplomats from across the Arab world, replaced Lebanon's constitution, the instrument of permanent Maronite dominance. The emergence of a Muslim majority had made it untenable. Christian insistence on maintaining the *ancien régime* was a root cause of the Lebanese civil war.

Fifteen years of violence left Lebanon shattered and factionalized. Any peace would have been an improvement. Peace on the Taif formula, backed by most Christian parliamentarians and the Maronite patriarch, contains elements of justice as well. Washington has supported this peace from the start. But it could not be carried out.

A Christian, Major General Michel Aoun, armed by Saddam Hussein, led an armed resistance. Finally this fall, the allied embargo against Iraq doomed the Aoun forces; after more months of carnage, they surrendered. A murderous bout of score-settling initially discredited the Syrian role. But now, some eight weeks later, Beirut is being cleared of militias and barricades and a welcome civil peace is starting to erupt. So far, at least, it seems less a peace of Syrian conquest than one of Lebanese hope. Without either lionizing or demonizing Mr. Assad, the world can welcome this peace.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Do or Die in Trade Talks

American strategy in the Brussels trade talks is now do or die. Unless the European Community is prepared to make substantial changes in its highly subsidized and protected system of agriculture, the Americans say that they are prepared to walk out and let the whole negotiation collapse. Some of that may be posturing, but after a certain point the posture becomes the reality. Without a better offer from the Europeans than they have made so far, the American negotiators have little chance of getting an agreement through the U.S. Congress.

This trade agreement is not a conventional treaty. It will, if it succeeds, require Congress to enact a large package of changes in U.S. trade law. Congress is not likely to do that unless there is pressure from American exporters who see large opportunities in the new trade rules. It is not only a matter of American farmers who want to sell more to Europe. Without European concessions on agriculture, the Third World is not likely to see enough for it in the agreement to induce it to accept the new rules on patents and copyrights that American manufacturers, publishers and entertainers urgently want. European agriculture has become the keystone of the whole structure.

The talks in Brussels are supposed to be the culmination of four years of preparatory bargaining. But at least in the first two days, the deadlock showed no signs of breaking. That can change. As in a labor negotiation the stakes are high enough that no one can afford to give in except after a great demonstration of effort, probably at 3 o'clock in the morning. It is also possible

that this week's struggles could end with nothing decided. If that happened, it would still be possible to resume the agreement, but it would be a race against the calendar. The real deadline, March 1, is set by the U.S. law that sends the agreement through Congress under the fast-track process, protecting it from being nibbled to death in the committees. But to get the final texts completed by March will not be easy, even if there is a deal soon on the main points.

As the Brussels talks began, thousands of European farmers congregated there to mount a collective tantrum in which they expressed their feelings by throwing stones and tearing down traffic signs. But the rest of the world has a right to complain about the circumstances in which they are being supported. It is not only that Europe severely limits agricultural imports (as the United States, to its shame, also does in some crops like sugar). Worse, the European price supports are so high that they generate enormous surpluses, which the European Community routinely dumps abroad—that is, it subsidizes these sales as much as necessary to undercut other sellers. That is enormously destructive.

All the world, but especially Europe, North America and Japan, have benefited hugely from the expansion of world trade. To keep it expanding requires modernizing the basic rules. Failure to accomplish that because of a quarrel over farm subsidies would be a melancholy commentary on the quality of the political leadership of the world's richest countries.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Message to the Mutineers

The military rebellion in Argentina on Monday, although swiftly suppressed, brought nervous shudders to the outside world. It is just seven years since the end of a monstrous military regime responsible for at least 9,000 deaths by abduction, torture and murder of targeted civilians.

The mutiny, the fourth in four years, caused special concern for Americans. President George Bush was about to arrive in Argentina as the first U.S. president to visit since Dwight Eisenhower. Mr. Bush was right to proceed with the trip.

Monday's revolt was a deadly but limited affair. The military rarely takes power without wide civilian support. Thanks to the atrocities of the recent past, such support is now limited to a fringe.

Still, each rebellion shakes international confidence in Argentina's ability to achieve political and economic reform. By flaunting

his support for President Carlos Menem, Mr. Bush can undo the psychological damage. Mr. Menem deserves backing for his efforts to invigorate an inefficient economy and for strengthening democracy by adopting his Peronist views to constitutional norms.

He seeks stern punishment for the latest mutiny. He ought to go further and rethink his military pardon policies. He has pardoned those involved in past revolts, and those charged with the vilest human rights crimes of the 1970s. Later this month he is expected to issue the ultimate pardon, freeing the top junta leaders jailed under his predecessor, Raúl Alfonsín. These pardons have not won popular support or military peace. Their message is that the government is not fully in control, and Argentina not yet a society under law. That is a message Mr. Menem would do well to amend.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Skittishness in Congress

Arguments for and against the use of force against Iraq should be judged against two standards: first, whether they make substantive sense and, second, what impact they will have on Iraq's willingness to get out of Kuwait. So far, propaganda from all sides has tended to overplay reasoned argument. This problem has been all too apparent in hearings on Capitol Hill that have coincided with an outbreak of skittishness among legislators (especially Democrats) and retired military experts.

Anti-war sentiment is being heard in many quarters. Yet a poll this week shows that 67 percent of the American people approve the use of force if necessary to push Iraq out of Kuwait. This is even higher than

the 64 percent who favored early U.S. military involvement in Vietnam. Robert McNamara, secretary of defense during the Vietnam War, seemed to forget that majority when he warned that a president should not initiate a war without popular support.

Secretary of State James Baker says that a congressional statement of support for administration policy would "reduce the risk of war" by convincing Iraq that the United States is serious. Of course it would. Yet we wonder if Congress is capable of anything more than a hand-wringing exhibition that would undermine Mr. Baker's coming confrontation with the Iraqi dictator. In a democracy there must and should be debate. But we question the wisdom of hyping U.S. divisiveness at such a sensitive moment.

—The Baltimore Sun

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OPINION

A Skillful Play by the Bold Iraqi Gambler

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's dramatic negotiating overture to Saddam Hussein was intended, no doubt, to disarm Congress. Congress was in the process of disarming Mr. Bush by scuttling his military option until well into the presidential year 1992.

The Bush maneuver called Congress for a full 72 hours — until the Senate Foreign Relations Committee opened its Gulf hearings with a parade of anti-war witnesses and a pummeling of Secretary of State James Baker for not giving peace (pardon me: sanctions) a chance.

Mr. Baker, who is supposed to impress Saddam Hussein with American resolve next month in Baghdad, limped away wounded. The Iraqi leader was apparently satisfied. He praised the U.S. Congress which, he surmised, "feels deeply its responsibility" for "not rushing into war."

Mr. Bush's negotiation maneuver did not just misfire domestically. It will backfire internationally. The president may honestly believe that he is sending Mr. Baker simply to deliver a message. But a president with Mr. Bush's experience in foreign affairs must know that once a negotiation begins, it acquires a dynamic of its own.

Saddam Hussein does not need much to come out a victor. He need only come out intact and in power with something to show, some reward for his aggression. He has many cards to play.

He played his first card swiftly and brilliantly. He agreed Thursday to free the hostages. That will bring the Iraqi dictator favorable publicity, weeks of media distraction, and an

even more pliable American negotiating partner.

Other cards? At some point, Saddam might offer pieces of (what is left of) Kuwait. On Tuesday, a British report had him offering to leave most of Kuwait in return for the Rumaila oil field and a "lease" on Kuwait's Bubiyan island. The report, although denied, is plausible. Saddam Hussein covets the oil, and control of the island that commands Kuwait City would give him effective military control of the country. If he allows the royal family to return, they return as his clients.

This kind of offer completely diffuses the military threat. In 1939, no one was prepared to die for Danzig. Anyone prepared to die for Bubiyan?

Saddam has Palestinian cards to play. And even a democracy card. What if he insists — "free elections" for the beleaguered feudalism of Kuwait? Having depopulated Kuwait and colonized it with Iraqis and Palestinians, he could not lose such an election. Mr. Bush could explain to Americans that such "elections" are a ruse. Still, could he mobilize America to fight in order to prevent "democracy" from coming to Kuwait?

Mr. Baker may intend his trip for delivery of an ultimatum. But Saddam Hussein has already shown his considerable negotiating skills in preliminary jockeying over the shape of the table. The Arabs who have gone out on a limb with the

United States are quite nervous that Mr. Bush might cut a deal with Iraq behind their backs. Mr. Bush therefore proposed that the Washington talks include America's allies.

Saddam countered by saying that, in that case, he would have Mr. Baker in Baghdad meet not just with him but with his allies, too, namely Yasser Arafat. The United States quickly agreed to one-on-one in both venues.

America's Arab allies are rightly afraid that Mr. Baker might return from Baghdad clutching a piece of paper and promising peace for a time. Watch for them to begin their own back-channel negotiations with Baghdad. Yesterday only has been and outcasts went to Baghdad. Today France and the European Community are offering high-level meetings with Iraq. The buzzard is open.

Saddam has won at another level, too, a level which counts for much in the Arab world: prestige. If Mr. Bush wanted to negotiate, why not simply do so in Washington with Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz?

Before Nov. 30, the president was bent on war. Congress was bent on waiting. Then the president held out a tantalizing third option: a deal. He may say he does not want one. But Congress will seize on the idea.

And Saddam Hussein will certainly labor to produce one. Because if he does, he wins. Any concession, anything short of unconditional withdrawal, is a victory for him. And like Hitler after the Rhineland, if he wins, he'll be back.

Washington Post Writers Group

The EC Can't Afford to Let Eastern Europe Founder

By Giles Merritt

BERLIN — Should the new democracies of Eastern Europe be invited to join the European Community? When poverty-stricken Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia let it be known that they applied to EC membership there was polite disbelief, even

hoos of derision. Now, the situation in parts of Eastern Europe is deteriorating so fast that EC membership may be crucial to saving off chaos.

The calculation of the 12 EC member states may soon have to make it out whether they can afford to bring East European countries in, but whether they can afford not to.

A nightmare scenario of political instability and social unrest in Eastern Europe is drawing steadily closer. Civil wars, famine and mass migrations involving tens of millions of people would have a disastrous impact on Western Europe. Certainly the achievements of the European Community would suffer.

At present, the focus is on the Soviet Union. The Community is expected to send a billion dollars in emergency aid soon to put together back the shreds. But the Community's neighbors in Eastern Europe are seen as a deeper problem. There seems to be a growing consensus that the Community has done too little there.

The EC Commission's bureaucratic machinery is grinding toward a further round of bilateral trade and economic agreements with the East European countries, yet the pace of their collapse is accelerating. Industrial output in Eastern Europe has dropped by an average 20 percent this year, inflation is rising fast and living standards are being squeezed on all sides.

The aid being granted by the G-24 group of industrial countries stands at around \$20 billion, but that figure is pitifully small. Eastern Europe's total foreign debt is about \$80 billion, and the World Bank puts the region's foreign exchange shortfall over the next three years at \$23 billion. These figures pale beside the

breath-taking size of Eastern Europe's longer-term financial needs. According to Jacques Attali, president-designate of the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, these are now estimated at around a trillion Ecu (\$1.37 trillion).

Yet, despite all that has been written about new opportunities, investment in Eastern Europe is still a joke. Total foreign investment there now barely exceeds \$2 billion, which is about 0.5 percent of all foreign direct investment worldwide.

The short-term economic outlook grows steadily more grim. Unemployment is climbing fast, fueled by the breakdown of trade between the former members of Comecon.

So what can the European Community do to head off trouble?

Opinion among policy-makers currently divides into three approaches. There are those who want to stick to existing EC policy lines. Horst Krenzler, the commission's director-general for external relations, said recently that while new bilateral negotiations will begin this year with

Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, "future membership of the EC is not the ultimate objective."

Mr. Krenzler speaks for many in the commission who believe that the EC has not yet digested the changed situation in Eastern Europe, and is therefore unprepared for any radical change of policy. They see the next step as the negotiation of a round of "second generation" agreements, to follow those signed in 1988 and 1989, that would further improve the East Europeans' access to EC markets and strengthen EC aid and cooperation.

The problem with this approach is that it is slow, and that it starts from a very low base. A much faster approach is that suggested by Renato Ruggiero, Italy's foreign trade minister, who calls for the creation of a body similar to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation that was set up to help rebuild Europe after World War II. The idea of finding a replacement for Comecon is the second of the approaches now being discussed.

There is clearly a need for a new

framework. The overriding message that came out of a recent Aspen Institute Italia conference attended by senior East European policy-makers was that the disintegration of the old Comecon structure holds dangers. Not only has trade between East European neighbors dropped dramatically, but these countries are now competing against one another at a time when they should be acting in concert.

The third approach is EC membership. Its advocates say it could be the only way to avoid disaster in Eastern Europe. At another Aspen conference, at the institute's branch in Berlin, the case for the East Europeans' membership was made by David Marquand, a leading British political theorist. In what would, he said, be a fundamental rethinking of the Community, East European countries would be admitted to full "political" membership as a route toward "economic" membership.

For many West Europeans, the idea of so far-flung a Community will be hard to swallow. But the EC may find that if Eastern Europe is descending into chaos, that is the lesser evil.

International Herald Tribune



'All of you at the same time?'

For the World Trade System, an Overhaul Is Overdue

By Clyde V. Prestowitz Jr. and Robert W. Jerome

WASHINGTON — As the world's trade ministers face a breakdown of the international trade-liberalization negotiations in Brussels, a larger danger looms.

The basic framework for world trade, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, rapidly is becoming obsolete, and, by and large, global support for trade liberalization is crumbling. The GATT system, now 43 years old, needs a full overhaul.

The results of the last GATT round, which ended in 1979, should have taught American officials that GATT agreements do not necessarily boost U.S. economic growth or narrow the U.S. trade deficit significantly.

In an effort to preclude a prospective agreement to skeptical congressmen and American manufacturers, the administration predicted that success in Brussels would bring America \$1 trillion in economic gains over the next decade. But this figure was derived from a single Australian academic study that itself calls for a favorable outcome highly improbable.

The Bush administration's warn-

ings that failure would generate 1930s-type trade wars, even global conflict, were equally overblown.

The United States has been so preoccupied with bringing trade in agriculture and services into GATT that it has forgotten how outmoded GATT has become. The prospective gains in Brussels, however limited, may be just about all the progress that can reasonably be expected: modest advances in such fields as protecting intellectual property rights and strengthening weak dispute-settlement mechanisms, and preliminary accords to bring agricultural and services trade under GATT supervision.

America should press immediately for a new set of talks to bring old trade rules into line with new international realities. Three sets of issues require special attention.

First, the goal of freeing up world trade must be reconciled more sensitively with legitimate national regulatory practices. Today's trading system assumes liberalization is more

important than environmental protection, occupational safety and other national regulatory objectives whenever these objectives interfere with international commerce.

The results are predictable. Countries balk when trade negotiators seek to curb their right to set their own economic, social and political priorities; they begin to disobey or ignore the rules; and cynicism about the value of any trade rules at all grows.

Second, contrary to the assumptions of GATT's American founders, many signatories do not accept the laissez-faire economic principles of U.S. capitalism. Practices like government support of selected industries and officially sanctioned anti-competitive corporate behavior are pervasive facts of international economic life. They are also major threats to U.S. industry, especially to the manufacturing sector. No trade system can ignore these predatory practices and expect to retain broad U.S. support.

Third, two central GATT principles

need to be re-examined: "national treatment" (treatment of foreign businesses comparable to that received by native business in a host country) and most-favored-nation (which requires countries to grant equal trade concessions to all GATT members, no matter how restrictive those members' own practices remain).

Because countries treat their own corporations in dramatically different ways, national treatment disadvantages GATT's most liberal members.

What is needed is a single standard — "GATT treatment" — that would help ensure that all members contribute fully to the system and play by the same rules. Achieving this may require creating a "super-GATT," a smaller group of like-minded countries willing to take on the new obligations. Most current GATT benefits would remain for members who chose not to participate.

Continuing efforts to liberalize the worldwide flow of goods and services are vital. But preserving a particular system for doing so is not.

Mr. Prestowitz and Mr. Jerome are president and research fellow, respectively, of the Economic Strategy Institute, a policy research group. They contributed this to The New York Times.

For Beijing, The Crisis Has Its Uses

By Liu Binyan

WASHINGTON — As the Chinese foreign minister dined last week with Secretary of State of James Baker and members of Congress, some of China's most prominent dissidents were being ruthlessly silenced at home. While China has been courted ardently to prevent its vetoing UN resolutions against Iraq, Communist hard-liners clearly believe they may persecute democrats in Beijing with impunity.

The government of Deng Xiaoping is filing formal charges of counterrevolutionary activities against 11 dedicated supporters of democracy. Two of them, Wang Jintao and Chen Ziming, face execution on charges of sedition and attempting to overthrow the government; it is rumored that Wang Jintao may already have been executed.

What gives the rumor chilling credence is that his wife has vanished. It is the practice of the Beijing regime to "confine" the relatives of important prisoners just before executions to prevent the relatives from doing something embarrassing to the government.

There has been talk for some time of formal charges and trials being brought against the dissidents, but pressure from abroad prevented it. Since August, however, Beijing has skillfully manipulated the Iraqi crisis to its advantage and rescued itself from being the pariah of the world.

The United States, Japan and the European Community, as well as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, are lifting sanctions and restrictions on loans to China without any real progress on human rights.

Wang Jintao and Chen Ziming have long been persecuted in China. Both were jailed in 1976 after what is

China is no longer the world's pariah.

known as the April 5 incident, when popular demonstrations against the "Gang of Four" broke out in Tiananmen Square. Both were released two years later when that regime was overthrown, but they were persecuted again by Mr. Deng during the 1988 Democracy Wall Movement. Wang Jintao founded the magazine Beijing Spring, which gave a name to this remarkable period of history.

During the democracy movement of 1989, he again stood up for the people of China in Tiananmen Square. He was a prominent member of the Beijing Institute of Social and Economic Sciences and an editor of Economics Study Weekly.

Wang Jintao and Chen Ziming disappeared a year ago. They and the nine others who have been imprisoned and are now being charged formally have not violated the Chinese Constitution. Their activities in last year's democracy movement, like the movement itself, are sanctioned by Article 35 of the constitution.

These men are not criminals. They are heroes. Again and again, they have endeavored to bring the dead messages of the Chinese Constitution to vibrant life.

These courageous men risked their lives for a better future for China and the world. How can we forget them, now? Can we forget Wang Dan, a sensitive history student who is only 20 years old? Can we let him stay in jail for the best years of his young life without lifting a finger?

Many of us in the Chinese democracy movement understand the necessity of a united stand against a tyrant in Iraq. But must it be done at the expense of these rare and brave men? When Mr. Baker shook the hand of the Chinese foreign minister, did those present remember the blood of the courageous souls in Tiananmen that still stains the foreign minister's hands?

Please, President Bush, while you face down tyranny in Iraq, will you remember that there is no need to stroke the backs of butchers in China? And please, members of Congress, when you visit China, do not on Chinese television, embrace Prime Minister Li Peng, the man most reviled by Chinese everywhere, as did your colleague, Michael Oxley, a Republican of Ohio, recently.

Try instead to visit Wang Jintao, Chen Ziming, Bao Tong, Bao Zunxin, Liu Xiaobo, Chen Xiaoping, Liu Gang, Han Dongfang, Liu Suli and the young student, Wang Dan, in their horrible prison cells.

These men are fighting for freedom for all of us. Please, don't forget them.

The writer, a Chinese journalist, is scholar in residence at Georgetown University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Indian Troubles

NEW YORK — The Government has promised increased rations and employment to hostile Indians at Pine Ridge, Dakota. General Miles states that the Indians have been more or less in want of food for two years, which is one of the principal causes of the trouble. However, the Senate and House have passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue 1,000 rifles and 50,000 cartridges to each of the Governors of North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming for use by the Militia against the Indians.

1915: Bombers Arrested

NEW YORK — Robert Fay, described as an officer in the German army, and his brother-in-law, Walter Schultz, were arrested at Weehawken, New Jersey, as they were testing a bomb in a grove. Explosive and mine charts of New York harbor were in their possession, and later

five steel mines owned by Fay were found in a Hoboken warehouse. The prisoners' apartments were filled with explosives and acids. Their arrest followed suspicion aroused by their loitering near warehouses where British vessels were docked.

1940: Paris Riots

VICHY — One hundred and twenty-three French students were arrested by the Germans as a result of demonstrations in Paris on November 11, according to the first official communiqué on the subject, issued tonight [Dec. 6] by the Vichy government. Four persons were slightly wounded but no one was killed. The communists denied that German authorities had hauled any of the students before a military tribunal and added that a French professor who had "disseminated false news" regarding the demonstrations to his students had been arrested in Paris.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune

سكربت الراحل

OPINION

Wondering About Allies: 'Will They Be With Us?'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Will they be with us?" asked Senator Joseph Biden about America's Gulf allies, at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing Wednesday.

He was irritated at the well-held year-old attitude of the Soviet Union and others, but increased at the "echoes of 25 years ago" in the position taken by Senator Jesse Helms.

That official media heavy had said he considered open hearings a mistake, said he would submit written questions in private — "one of them which is extremely sensitive" — and then (wrongheadedly) stalked off to fiddle with Senate ethics.

What was that byplay all about? What impelled Mr. Helms to hint at the security

'We trust the British; we three-quarters trust the Turks; we half-trust the French, and the Egyptians and Saudis; quarter-trust the Soviets; and wholly distrust the Syrians.'

ty riskiness of hearings, and Mr. Biden to accuse Mr. Helms of McCarthyism?

If my suspicion is correct, both of these quite different senators were coming at the same subject in characteristically divergent ways: They were concerned about the trustworthiness of the nations coalesced with America against Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Helms may (or may not) have been alluding to a belief being brooded about for the past 10 days by a minority of world spookery that Saudi Arabia, in understandable panic just after the invasion of Kuwait, tried to obtain nuclear warheads for its missiles from China.

I hesitated to write about this speculation because I cannot confirm it, and did not want to discredit the solid information from other sources printed in this space (since publicly confirmed) about the Iraqi attempt to acquire an atomic device soon and weaponry within a few years.

But the concern is half out of the bag; let's examine the possibility as an exercise in intelligence evaluation.

This we know: Three years ago, China secretly sold CSS-2 East Wind missiles, with a range of 3,000 kilometers, to Saudi Arabia. The delivery was made via Islamabad, Pakistan, to three bases in "Ruh al-Khali," the "Empty Quarter" between Riyadh and Jidda.

About 50 Chinese technicians accompanied the missiles, suggesting that the missiles cannot be fired without Beijing's approval.

We learned of this deal a year later.

In China, the same type of missile carries nuclear warheads; why do the Saudis need a missile of that range, accuracy and huge cost if the payload is only a conventional bomb?

Comes the invasion of Kuwait. The Saudi king looks catastrophe to his kingdom in the face. He reverses policy by welcoming a huge force of Americans, and also (the spook minority thinks) asks the Chinese, with whom he has just established diplomatic and economic relations, for the rest of the order — nuclear tips on the missiles in place.

The only evidence that the worriers point to is this: In the month after the August invasion of Kuwait, 500 more Chinese technicians arrived at the three missile bases, where 12 of the 36 missiles are operational. And a second link has been added to encrypted communication from the desert bases, to which the United States is denied access.

No big deal, says the majority; an expanded bureaucracy could be calling home more often.

Overriding consideration: A proud China would hardly jeopardize its world standing for a bundle of Saudi money, or double-cross the United States in secret a second time. I am inclined to discount the story and go with the majority because the Israelis, with the most at risk, grumble about the missiles but do not sound an alarm about supposed attempts to buy nuclear warheads.

Although the request is unverifiable and the shipment highly unlikely, the expressed concern of a portion of the once-fooled intelligence community is a fact. With some vividness, it illustrates the degree of distrust that permeates relations among "the allies."

That distrust is well placed. The alliance is a bedfellowship of temporarily parallel interests. To Mr. Biden's pertinent question, "Who will be with us?" Secretary of State James Baker replied: "There might or might not be soft spots."

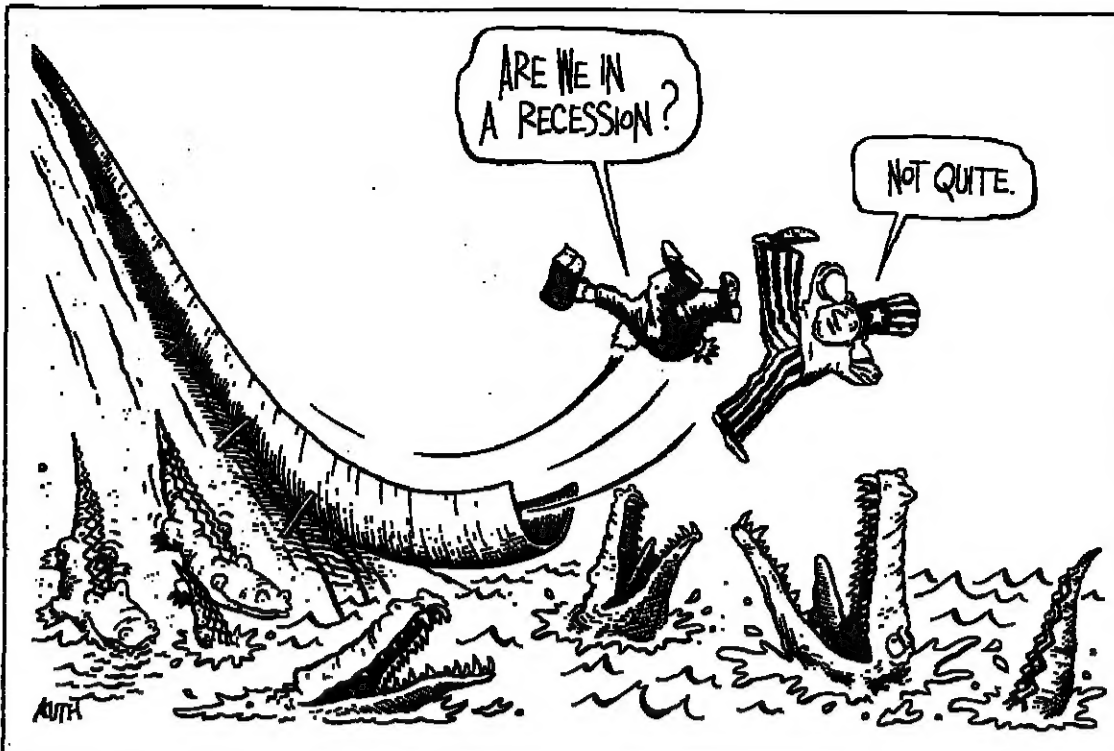
We trust the British; we three-quarters trust the Turks, whom Iraqis fear most; we half-trust the French, who want to cut a deal, and the Egyptians and Saudis, who would serve in Kuwait but not Iraq; we quarter-trust the Chinese and Soviets; and we wholly distrust the terrorist Syrians, who would turn on us in a flash.

Outside the fragile coalition, we trust the Israelis, who can be counted on in the crunch.

Who will be with us? Let's hope the vote-avoiding Congress does not turn out to be the softest spot of all.

The New York Times.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cambodia: A New Burden

Regarding the report "Talks on Cambodia Facing Uphill Fight" (Nov. 22):

The deadlock in the peace talks is also adding to the suffering of thousands of Cambodians. Fighting, particularly in the Western Provinces, has caused about 137,000 people to flee their villages. Many of these people are left with nothing. Private relief groups, struggling to cope with the country's everyday crises in health care, sanitation, water-supply management — every basic need imaginable — now have the added burden of trying to address this new emergency.

This prolonged stalemate is having other disastrous consequences. It is contributing to the rapid deterioration of the country's food supply. Stocks from last year's rice crop are being exhausted to feed those displaced by the war. With fighting disrupting rice production and with a shortage of rain and fertilizer, a shortfall of 150,000 tons of rice for the 1990-91 harvest is being projected.

Finally, the postponement of peace also means that more than 300,000 Cambodians who have been languishing for more than a decade in settlements along the Thai-Cambodia border will have to further delay their return home and the resumption of productive lives.

For a year and a half now, the United Nations has been making plans to assist them in the long-awaited move back. But for the time being, those plans remain on the drawing board. Peace will come to Cambodia sooner or later. It would be far better for Cambodians — and indeed the world — if it came sooner.

JAMES INGRAM,
Executive Director,
World Food Program,
Rome.

About UN Recruitment

Controversy has arisen about the impending appointment of a new United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to succeed Thorvald Stoltenberg, who recently resigned to become foreign minister of Norway. Suggestions have been made that North-South issues or "cronyism" within the UN Secretariat could have been affecting the choice of candidates for the important post, responsible for the welfare of some 15 million refugees.

Such allegations will tend to continue as long as the procedures for making top UN appointments remain as obscure and unsystematic as they are at present. An important recent step, sponsored jointly by the Ford and Dag Hammarskjöld Foundations, states that "a marked characteristic of the UN system for selecting leadership to date has been the narrowness of the crucial preliminary process. There has been a tendency for candidates to appear from within a relatively circumscribed network of those already close to the organization."

Recruitment procedures for senior posts in business and in national organizations begin by defining the functions to be performed and the qualifications and experience required. The United Nations needs to identify these elements in its own top positions, as it does for other posts, advertise them worldwide and match them with the experience and record of achievement of a broad range of candidates. If it did this, more candidates of national and international standing from all parts of the world would be able to come forward, and both transparency and professionalism would be improved.

The foundations' study, "A World in

Need of Leadership: Tomorrow's United Nations," by Sir Brian Urquhart and Erskine Childers, makes proposals for such improved procedures. Its sensible recommendations should be adopted.

ROBERT ROSSBOROUGH,
Geneva.

The writer is a retired UN official whose service with the world organization included five years as head of personnel at the UN European Office in Geneva.

When Silber Stood Up

E. Ernest Goldstein (Letters, Nov. 14) writes that John Silber, the recent Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, "kept a low profile" on the issue of segregation from 1955 to 1965, while Mr. Silber was on the faculty of the University of Texas.

In 1956-57 I was editor of the university's student newspaper, the Daily Texan. Mr. Silber, then an untenured assistant professor of philosophy, was by far the most outspoken proponent of integration among the handful of faculty members willing to stand up and be counted.

As just one example of several, he spoke out in the Faculty Council against President Logan Wilson, who had attempted to justify the removal of a black student, Barbara Smith, from a tax-supported production of the opera "Dido and Aeneas" on grounds of receiving anonymous telephone calls threatening the life of Miss Smith.

"Civilization does not abdicate to barbarism on the basis of such threats," Mr. Silber said on May 20, 1957. "It calls the police."

NANCY McMEANS RICHEY,
Austin, Texas.

The Women Get to Vote — And No Swords Are Needed

By Mavis Guinand

BUCHILLON, Switzerland — The old linden tree in Appenzell's square died last summer. For years, people had gathered in its shade and, for the past 20 years, had argued whether women should vote.

Four hours of discussions and one word settled the squabble in the Swiss highest court last week. The last male

stand against women's suffrage was overcome in Switzerland. The women of Appenzell Inner Rhoden could finally vote on local matters.

Like other Swiss women, they had obtained the right to vote on national affairs in 1971. Canton by canton followed the federal example — except for Appenzell Inner Rhoden, which became known around the world as much for its obstinacy as for its cheese.

Three times, the men of the half-canton refused women the right to enter the Landsgemeinde, the annual open-air legislative assembly. Local women pretended they didn't care. "Who rules the home, rules the vote," the older ones like to say.

Two years ago, I was among the crowd watching the assembly. From the balconies of the picturesque houses around the square, the cameras of foreign television crews whirled away. Men in black hats and black suits gathered slowly around the huge linden tree, the oldest of the men heading for a long bench under the central podium.

For admission to the area, the sole proof of citizenship was swords or officers' daggers. These are relics of the time when Appenzellers' ancestors hired out as mercenaries, and the farmers and cheesemakers two years ago did not wear them with a military swagger. They let the swords flap against their legs as they walked and, while standing still, leaned on them as they would on any handy old stick.

When the square seemed packed, the band players stopped restlessly handling their brass instruments and drums and assembled to lead the parade. Oddly, many of the musicians were women.

The officials' march was ponderous. In a sort of anti-goose step, all wove solemnly forward, hesitated, then stepped slowly to the right, paused, then stepped slowly to the left.

Between each group, flag-wavers swirled and tossed heavy banners. Once the officials had taken their places on the platform, there were speeches, national affairs were discussed and votes taken. Arms were raised, rapid counts made. That day, women's right to vote was not on the agenda, but a new citizen was admitted. A Senegalese, he had married a young woman from Appenzell. Through her, he was entitled to become a citizen and earned the Appenzellers' right to carry a sword and vote.

The Swiss Confederation moves as deliberately as the Appenzellers' march. At first, the federal government merely suggested that the cantons should grant women local voting privileges. One by one, the cantons took the hint, except for Inner Rhoden. After the 1989 Landsgemeinde had once more refused women's right to vote, two citizens' groups carried the matter to the supreme court.

Seated in Lausanne, the federal court is made up of one woman and six men. They agreed that not just voting rights but equal rights (guaranteed by a law passed in 1981) were being denied.

The court decision had been a foregone conclusion. Back in Appenzell, local authorities had already measured the square to check that there was space enough for everyone. A new version of the Landsgemeinde had been prepared for a mixed choir. Vouchers for women to show in lieu of swords had been printed. The problem was how to enforce the decision. Should the court use its power of injunction to coerce the small canton? How humiliating.

The court's ruling was exemplary. On the eve of the 700th anniversary of the Swiss Confederation, this was the kind of diplomacy that has kept a diversity of cantons together. All, said the supreme court, rested on one word. The constitution of Appenzell Inner Rhoden gives the right to vote to *Landleute*, the people of the land. In the 19th century, this tacitly meant men, not women. The judges decided that Appenzellers now just had to interpret *Landleute* in the modern sense, that is, men and women. No change to the canton's constitution was needed.

And that is how the women of Appenzell Inner Rhoden became people and got the vote. As of now.

Last week, in the quiet square, gardeners planted a young linden tree.

International Herald Tribune.

What, No Protests?

HOW about those rebellious Saudi Arabian women? Some 47 of them dismissed their drivers and, for about a half hour, drove their cars themselves until they were stopped by the police. Since then, the Saudi government has straightened out matters. It says driving cars "degrades and harms the sanctity of women." As a result, some of the protesters have been fired from their teaching jobs. Where are the protests from American women?

Just as mobilizations changed America ("How ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm after they've seen Paris?" went a 1919 song about World War I), so will the Gulf crisis change Saudi Arabia. In that case, there is nothing wrong with Americans giving the process a nudge — maybe by nudging their government to nudge the Saudis.

Yo, ladies!

— Syndicated columnist Richard Cohen.

ASIAN TOPICS

Hanoi Aims to Double Income in 10 Years

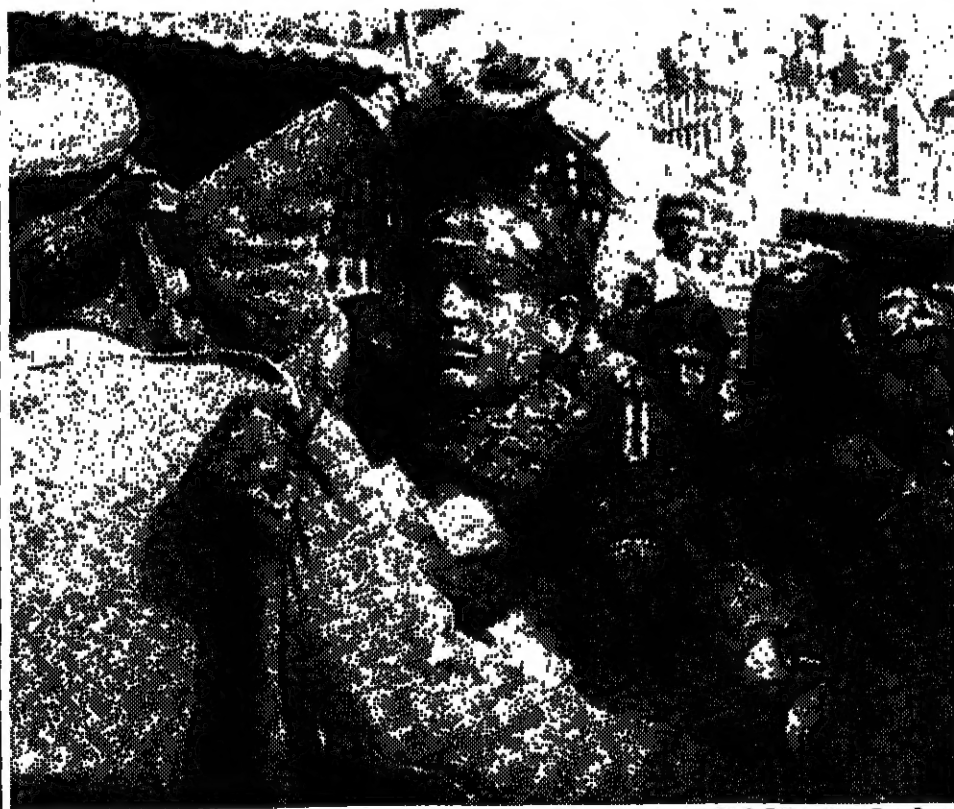
Vietnam, in a further step toward revising its economy, is adopting a new plan that is intended to double per capita income, to \$400, in 10 years, cut inflation to single digits and produce a five-fold increase in exports, which totaled \$1 billion in 1988, Reuters reports from Hanoi. The plan, published in three government newspapers, begins with the words, "Until now we are still among the poorest countries of the world."

Officials continue to insist, however, that the state will maintain its grip on society and will not introduce the kind of multi-party democracy that has swept Eastern Europe.

Diplomats say Vietnam's targets are ambitious but attainable. In recent years, hard-line Communist economic planners have made way for educated technocrats, and party ideologues have preached the value of market forces. But improvement has been fitful and is yet to secure major foreign investment. The economy has also been hurt by severe cuts in Soviet aid.

Foundation Set Up For 'Chariots' Hero

When word spread that a memorial would be erected at the Chinese grave of Eric Liddell, the Olympic runner depicted in the film "Chariots of Fire," offers of help flooded in from Britain and Hong Kong. "There was a need to harness all that goodwill," said Charles T. Walker, a Hong Kong consulting engineer. So he and fellow Hong Kong businessmen are setting up the Eric Liddell Foundation to sponsor athletic training for youngsters in China, Hong Kong and Britain.



SHRINE IN DISPUTE — Hindus trying to march on a disputed religious shrine being restrained by military police officers in Ayodhya, India, on Thursday. Hindu militants want to build a temple to Lord Rama on the site, where a 16th century Muslim mosque now stands.

Mr. Walker found the unmarked grave in a small cemetery that had been part of the prison camp in the northeastern city of Weifang where Mr. Liddell, a missionary, had been interned by the Japanese. Mr. Liddell, whose wife and children had left China earlier, organized sports and games for the children in the camp. He died there in 1945 of a brain tumor at the age of 43.

The black granite stone marker for the grave will be engraved with Mr. Liddell's name, a brief biography in English and Chinese, and a quotation from Isaiah: "They shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary."

Around Asia

Hong Kong has caught up with U.S. cholesterol levels. "Our cholesterol levels are about the same, but yours are going up and ours are going down," an American cholesterol expert, Donald Humminghake told the colony. "These levels are rather scary." Ever-bigger pay checks mean less rice and vegetables and more Western fast food and richer Chinese dishes of meat and seafood. Tests of 910 Chinese men 20 to 60 years old showed 16 percent were in the high-risk heart attack category and 34 percent were borderline. Forty of every 100,000 Chinese men in Hong Kong died of heart

disease in 1977. Ten years later, the level had reached 52.

A linguistic purity campaign has made Malayalam, a Dravidian language related to Tamil, the official language of Kerala state in southern India. It has also indigenous place names. Trivandrum, the state capital, has been renamed Thiruvananthapuram, the holy city of the serpent god Anantha. Barbara Crossette of The New York Times remarks that "if foreign tourists no longer will be able to find it on their maps — much less pronounce it — neither will most Indians."

Arthur Higbee

China Objects to Western Reports of Repression

By Lena H. Sun

BEIJING — China on Thursday assailed Western news coverage of the prosecution of prominent Chinese dissidents involved in the democracy movement last year, and it accused foreign reporters of trying to "unleash a new anti-China upsurge."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Li Zhaoxing, said some news reports "charge China is taking advantage of the relaxation of its relations with the Western countries to penalize the so-called dissidents."

He called such reports "an act of

rumor-mongering and moddling with ulterior motives."

"Those people who wrote these reports have too much imagination," he said. "Their attempt is to unleash a new anti-China upsurge and undermine China's relations with other countries, which are being improved."

In the last few weeks, at least a dozen major figures in the democracy movement last year have been charged with counterrevolutionary crimes.

According to Chinese sources and Western diplomats, Chinese authorities have begun to charge

these individuals formally because world attention is now focused on the Gulf. At the same time, Western countries have gradually lifted economic and political sanctions imposed against China after the army killed hundreds and perhaps thousands of pro-democracy demonstrators in June 1989.

Mr. Li said that the cases involving the democracy campaigners were being handled according to law, and that "those who show a good attitude of confessing guilt and genuine remorse are given lenient treatment."

China has publicly announced

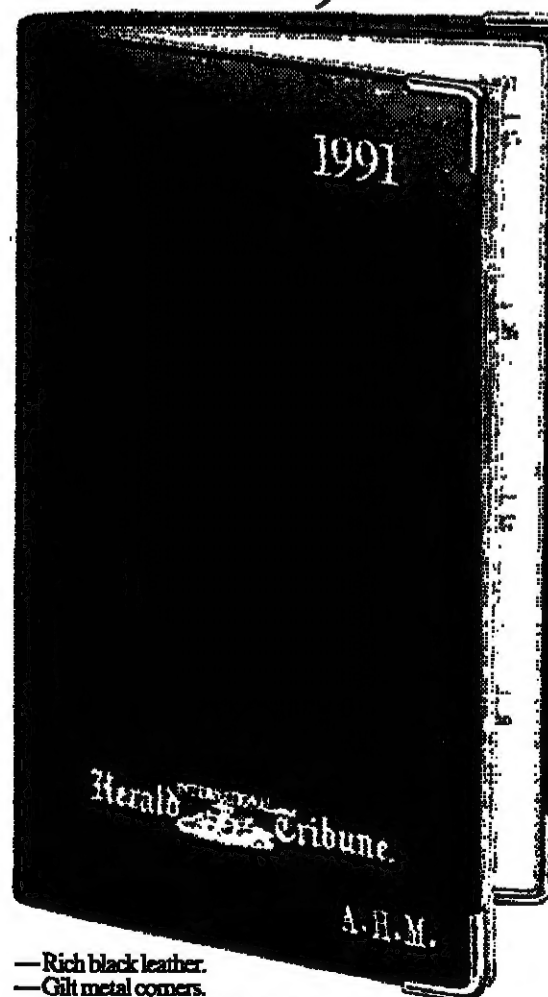
the release of 881 political prisoners since the beginning of the year, but human-rights organizations estimate that hundreds more remain imprisoned.

Japan Aids China Students

Japan has issued 90-day visa extensions to a dozen Chinese students on an exchange program who were concerned about returning home after Beijing's crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators. Agency France-Press reported.

The officials said they were among about 30 Chinese students who had applied for visa extensions for fear of repression.

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WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

- ☐ Aaron Copland
- ☐ Quake-Proofing Art
- ☐ Bistros in Winter



Clockwise from left, John Lennon with Paul McCartney; Lennon with his MBE in 1965; the Beatle during 1969 peace crusade; freshly cropped in Paris in 1970; and in 1980 just a few months before he was killed.

10 Years After the Music Died, Lennon Is the Beatle Who Lives

by Mike Zwerin

PARIS — These are the days of marking calendars with zero-numbered, harse-chasing, memorial hooks, there being few remarkable present events in this business.

John Lennon was shot to death 10 years ago, Dec. 8, 1980, two months after turning 40. Like Jimi Hendrix and John Coltrane, he was struck down played out, with promise on the horizon.

Hendrix was about to record with Gil Evans. Coltrane overdosed on notes, sheets of passionate unanchored notes, begging for music which, without doubt, would have come. The John Lennon/Yoko Ono album "Double Fantasy" (it would reach number one and win a Grammy) had been released on Nov. 15 after John's five years as a househusband and there were plans to go on the road again.

Were they fortunate to go out with a bang and some fight left? Would they have diminished with age like Paul McCartney and Bob Dylan, or gone on to kick butt like Miles Davis and Paul Simon? As it is, Lennon's absence is more of a presence than the presence of the other three. We were all somehow diminished by his death.

Being a dreamer, I imagine celebrating the 50th birthday of John Lennon, poet laureate. The Walrus that ate crossover. An inner-city Ralph Nader if not Albert Schweitzer. A role model who made naïveté and childishness something to strive for, not escape from. I see a stooping figure, squinting short-sighted eyes, surrounded by an inter-racial, multi-generational assembly singing disarming anthems. That is until he's gunned-down from a grassy knoll. Wake up!

I find it recurred in my notebook that it was a dokey and winnie dave toward the end of Marge in the ear of our loaf 1892 in Much Bladder, a city off the North Wold.

— John Lennon, "A Spaniard in the Works"

According to John Wain, the literary source of the "writing Beatle" was "the later works of James Joyce." Tom Wolfe praised his "Joycean excursions." Ned Rorem compared the songs "Good Day Sunshine" and "Norwegian Wood" to those "by composers from great eras of song: Monteverdi, Schumann, Poulenc." Professor Wilfred Mellers considered the Beatles musical vocabulary closer to Orlando Gibbons than Buddy Holly. William Mann wrote about the "Albert string figures" of "Eleanor Rigby" in the Times of London. Rorem noted "leanings towards Stockhausen." And a 64-year-old Leonard Bernstein said: "Three bars of 'A Day

in the Life' still sustain me, rejuvenate me, inflame my senses and sensibilities."

We all went a bit overboard, though there was certainly something to jump about. The first time I heard "Sergeant Pepper" was a moment of truth. I was a jazz snob, who defined a jazz snob as somebody with good taste in contemporary music, which was more or less true until that point, after which all bets were off. When I wrote about the Beatles in my jazz column in the Village Voice, unrehabilitated snobs mailed nasty letters to the editor. I realized that most jazz musicians who quote Duke Ellington saying "there's only two kinds of music, good and bad" don't understand a word of it.

We focused on Lennon, the avatar. We gave him credit for "Sergeant Pepper" and "Abbey Road" and overlooked McCartney's essential bass elaborations — on "You Never Give Me Your Money," for example. Ringo had, to adapt a phrase from "A Spaniard in the Works," the "happy knack of being in the right place at the right place." We washed the dishes during George Harrison's pretty pseudo-Indian explorations. Chalk it up to alchemy (plus George Martin's production).

While it lasted, they were something we could all agree on. The Beatles defined that explosion of optimism called the '60s. "Come together over me," Lennon sang. And when he told an interviewer, "We're more popular than

Jesus now," it was a fact, not a judgment. When he told another one, "Women should be obscene and not heard," that too was stone '60s, a period about which it has been said, "If you can remember them, you weren't there."

Coming down with us in the '70s, he advised: "You better get yourself together, pretty soon you're gonna be dead." He recorded raw, boiled down, hammer-on-the-head rock songs (with simplistic out of tune chords and the sort of elemental production that would later be described as "punk") called "Woman is the Nigger of the World," "Power to the People" and "It's So Hard" as he faded into avant-garde limousine limbo.

DISLIKE of his new bride Yoko Ono, who was the woman who "broke up the Beatles," was just about universal. With all her artsy pretension, it was a raw deal — she was Oriental, a strong woman rather than a pretty bird, worst of all an intellectual. Robert Christgau wrote in the Village Voice: "Anyone who wants to dismiss Yoko — with her astrology, her peace-is-here-if-you-want-it — as a paramystical crackpot should find me somebody else who can manage a fortune like she was playing chess, learn to sing rock and roll, and make a genius happy."

John and Yoko complained about being bored "waking up in the newspapers," and it was certainly boring

finding them there. My goodness, what silliness. "Give Peace a Chance." Sure, buddy. "Working Class Hero." In a white Rolls-Royce yet. "War is over! If you want it!" You can say that again. "Imagine there's no heaven." Gee, I never imagined that. "There were bed-ins (hippie pacifism in the Amsterdam Hilton), bag-ins, acorns for peace. You had to admire his indifference to mockery, how hard he fought to control his arrogance, the desperate effort to avoid irrelevance, to have privacy without becoming Elvis or Howard Hughes. He laid his alienation and loneliness on the line with a Primal Scream: "Momma don't go, Daddy come home."

He returned his MBE to the queen, consulted assorted gurus. Separated from Yoko for 18 months, he ran amok with booze, coke and smack in Los Angeles. He grew a beard, wore shades, got a crew cut. Anything goes. Reunited with her in 1975, he holed up for five years bringing up their son, baking bread, listening to Muzak in the labyrinth of six apartments he owned in the Dakota on Central Park West (where "Rosemary's Baby" was filmed), while Yoko was out trying to buy the entire building.

A month before his death, he told Robert Palmer of The

Continued on page 11

Renzo Piano: Making an Airport Glide

by Patrick L. Smith

TOKYO — Renzo Piano, the architect of the Centre Pompidou in Paris and many other monuments to postmodernity, cuts a singular figure in contemporary Japan. As with most other Italians who find their way to these shores, his presence alone seems an implicit challenge to a nation that needs lessons in relaxation.

Without really meaning to, Piano poses softly draped tweeds in response to overly declarative Issey Miyake geometries. Chatting at the Akasaka Prince Hotel here, he seems an island of subtlety and nuance amid one of Kenzo Tange's stark essays in pure white marble. In architectural terms, he makes you think of stone and history in the land of matchstick tumbledown.

"Japan, like Europe, is full of memory," Piano said over midmorning coffee the other day. "But the historical center of Japan lies in its people, not in its buildings, which are by definition temporary. Even Japanese gar-

dens reflect this value — they're made of sand."

Listening to Piano's near-perfect, pleasantly accented English, you get the impression that he stumbles occasionally simply because he cannot stop smiling long enough to get the words out. Not that the grins were unjustified: Piano had just collected the Kyoto Prize, a 45 million yen (\$330,000) goodie that came his way this year.

"Now what will I do?" Piano wondered abruptly. "New sails for the boat, new carpets at home, a new bicycle maybe." He lifted his hands, palms up, toward the ceiling. "Don't ask me what the prize was for. I can't remember."

It has been Italian season here of late — Fellini has just collected a similar award — but Piano's presence extends beyond a one-time accolade for lifetime achievement. As the architect of a new Osaka airport, a massive ambitious project due to be completed in 1993, he is currently commuting in and out of Japan on an almost monthly basis.

It is not Piano's first project in Japan — not literally, anyway. In 1969, at the pre-

cious age of 32, he built a pavilion for Italian industry at the Osaka World's Fair. But that, he acknowledges, was roughly akin to training wheels.

The Kansai International Airport, as his latest project is known, is an \$8 billion effort that has been plagued by controversy since its inception in 1987. Some critics say the facility, to be built on a man-made island in Osaka Bay, will be too small the day it opens.

Last month AEG Westinghouse Transportation Inc., a U.S.-German joint venture, asserted that bidding on the airport was closed to foreign concerns, contrary to commitments Japan made to open large public-works projects to overseas companies. Watch for another trade war.

Then there is the landfill. When we met, Piano had just been informed that the island is, in effect, sinking. (Shortly afterward, the municipal government announced that the completion date would be delayed from March 1993 to September 1994.)

Another Italian shrug. What Piano is real-

Continued on page 10

CRITICS' CHOICE

Venetian Vedute in Amsterdam

The cityscape of 18th-century Venice as depicted by Canaletto, Francesco Guardi and others is on view in "Painters of Venice," a show of 50 examples of the Venetian vedute, at the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam from Dec. 15 to March 10. The paintings are chosen from collections worldwide and include early works by Dutch and Italian pioneers of the genre. At Amsterdam's Jewish Museum the documentary exhibition "The Ghetto in Venice," Dec. 14 to Sept. 8, covers the period between the 16th century and Napoleon's abolition of the ghetto in 1797.

'Anna Bolena' in Marseille

"Anna Bolena," the opera that established Donizetti as an operatic composer in 1830, will be given a new production Dec. 8 by the Marseille Opera. Petrika Ionesco is staging and designing, and Bruno Campanella conducts a cast that has Daniela Loughlin in the title role of Anne Bolena, Martine Dupuy as Jane Seymour, Dimitri Kavrakos as Henry VIII and Robert Gambill as Percy. Other performances are Dec. 12, 16 and 18.

Camille Claudel Sculptures

Books, plays and a film have spotlighted the tragic life of Paul Claudel's sister Camille, who became Rodin's assistant, model, mistress before being suffled for 30 years in an insane asylum. Forgotten works relegated to provincial museums or family attics have resurfaced. Many appear in the retrospective now at the Fondation Pierre Gianadda in Martigny, Switzerland, that focuses on Camille Claudel, sculptor. Here, in plaster, clay, bronze, marble or onyx, are her works before, during and after the Rodin affair. Busts underline Camille's early talent at catching an expression: lovingly entwined statues end in the pleading figure of "L'Imploreante." As she battled on furiously alone, her pieces became more intricate: small

figures headless of the wave breaking over them, confiding a secret or swirling in an endless waltz. Prepared by Nicole Barbier of the Musée Rodin, the exhibition, at Martigny until Feb. 24, will be shown in Paris from March 11 to June 2. (Mavis Guinand)

Dubuffet Retrospective

The expressionistic work of the leading figure of art brut, or art in the raw, Jean Dubuffet (1901-85), is given a comprehensive retrospective at Frankfurt's Schirn Kunsthalle, Dec. 12 to March 3. On view are more than 300 portraits, sculptures, collages and graphics in such diverse materials as plaster, sponge, sand, gravel or tar. The Pompidou Center in Paris, the Guggenheim Museum in New York and museums and private collections in Europe and Japan have contributed to the show. The show will not travel.

Savary and Offenbach

Jérôme Savary is the stage director and sets and costumes are by Michel Lebois and Michel Dussarat for a new production of Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne" opening Dec. 10 at Geneva's Grand Théâtre. Marc Soustrot conducts a cast headed by Isabelle Vernet, Jennifer Ringo, Michel Trempont, Jacques Serres and Ricardo Cassinelli. Performances are scheduled through Dec. 23.

A Swiss Painter's American Scenes

The Basel Kunstsammlung is showing until Jan. 10 the oil sketches and drawings of the Swiss painter Frank Buchser, a hundred years after his death. More than the studied compositions he created in his Solothurn studio, the sketches done on his travels catch the outdoors and the moment. One trip took Buchser to the United States in 1866 seeking material for a vast fresco on the U.S. Civil War destined for Bern's newly built Parliament. This weird project was not carried out, but Buchser brought back a five-year haul of lively scenes of the West. (Mavis Guinand)



A scene from the Finnish film "Leningrad Cowboys Go America."

Helsinki Film Cowboys Go Global

by Gordon F. Sander

HELSINKI — "I would not be surprised," Olli Alho, Finland's leading film historian wrote in 1987, "if sometime in the 1990s . . . Finland would turn into an interesting cinema country, as Poland, Hungary, Switzerland, Sweden and Czechoslovakia have all been in their turn."

Traditionally, Finland's small film industry has produced rural comedies and nature-driven fantasies geared exclusively for that hermetic Nordic country of lakes and forests and midnight sun. Occasionally, a Finnish product of universal appeal will become an international hit, as Edwin Laine's great anti-war epic, "The Unknown Soldier," did in 1954, but generally speaking Finnish film has been an acquired taste accessible only to Finnish speakers.

Unfortunately too, there has been little governmental support for cinema in Finland, especially as compared with neighboring Sweden, with the result that aspiring Finnish filmmakers of talent or more commercial outlook have fled to Stockholm, Paris and other points.

At least one such disaffected Finn, Renny Harlin, the director of "Die Hard II" and "The Adventures of Ford Fairlane" (whose

first, made-in-Finland film "Born American" was partly censored because of excessive violence) has achieved mega-success in Hollywood, while embracing what many Finns still consider alien values.

Not so with Aki and Mika Kaurismäki. For the past decade this pair of Finnish writer-directors and their modest, Helsinki-based production company, Villealfa (named after Jean-Luc Godard's 1965 New Wave hit, "Alphaville"), have been issuing a steady stream of features and shorts employing Finnish settings and Finnish themes, with their own puckish twist, and garnering increasing attention from the greater cinema world.

The younger and more driven of the brothers, 35-year-old Aki, has rapidly gained a reputation as the new enfant terrible of European cinema. His 1989 feature, "Ariel," a Finnish film noir that is a sort of cross between "High Sierra" and "Breathless" but set in the even more shadowy world of Helsinki, created a sensation at last year's Cannes Film Festival.

More recently, "Leningrad Cowboys Go America," his cracked paean to the American road, about a hirsute Finnish polka band turned American rock combo, opened to more rave reviews.

In addition to their own filmmaking ac-

tivities, Mika and Aki are co-sponsors of the world's northernmost film festival, the Mid-night Sun Film Festival, which is held every year in the Lappish city of Sodankylä, at a time in June when the sun never sets.

And Villealfa is also active in distributing foreign films in Finland, including those of Aki's close friend and filmic comrade, Jim Jarmusch (who makes an appearance as a used-car dealer in "Cowboys").

Even the Finnish government is finally taking note of the Kaurismäki's creative machinations. The government recently announced that it was adding 45 million markkaa (about \$12.5 million) for grants to independent filmmakers in next year's budget.

Escape, a key theme of traditional Finnish film, is also a central theme of both the Kaurismäki brothers' films, although those tend to stand it on its head. Thus, in Mika's best-known film, "Helsinki (Napoli) All Night," made in 1985, the comic hero, a Finnish expatriate working as a cab driver in Berlin, flees to Finland while eluding the German mafia, after botching a job for them.

By contrast, Aki's less voluble characters are usually trying to escape in the other direction — namely, out of Finland. For example, in "Ariel," the star-crossed lovers

Continued on page 10

WEEKEND

Saving Art During an Earthquake

by Paul Chutkow

MALIBU, California — In August 1989, a team from the J. Paul Getty Museum gathered for a momentous experiment. It would take only a few seconds, but riding on the outcome was a museum investment of more than \$20 million.

At an engineering laboratory in Southern California, the team took up positions around a shake table — a platform commonly used to perform stress tests on heavy metal fittings for bridges, say, or nuclear reactors. On it was a towering mass of cement, a rough likeness of a recent Getty acquisition: a fifth-century B.C. statue of Aphrodite. The statue was to go on display as the crown jewel of the Getty collection of antiquities, but first the museum had organized this experiment to see how the Greek goddess of love might fare in a major earthquake.

With a command from its engineers, the shake table began rocking, producing a series of shocks in a computer-programmed simulation of a "worst case" earthquake. Video cameras recorded the reactions of Aphrodite's stand-in while electronic sensors fixed to the body fed every twitch into computers. Could a 1,600-pound (725-kilo) marble and limestone statue 2,500 years old withstand all these jolts and shocks?

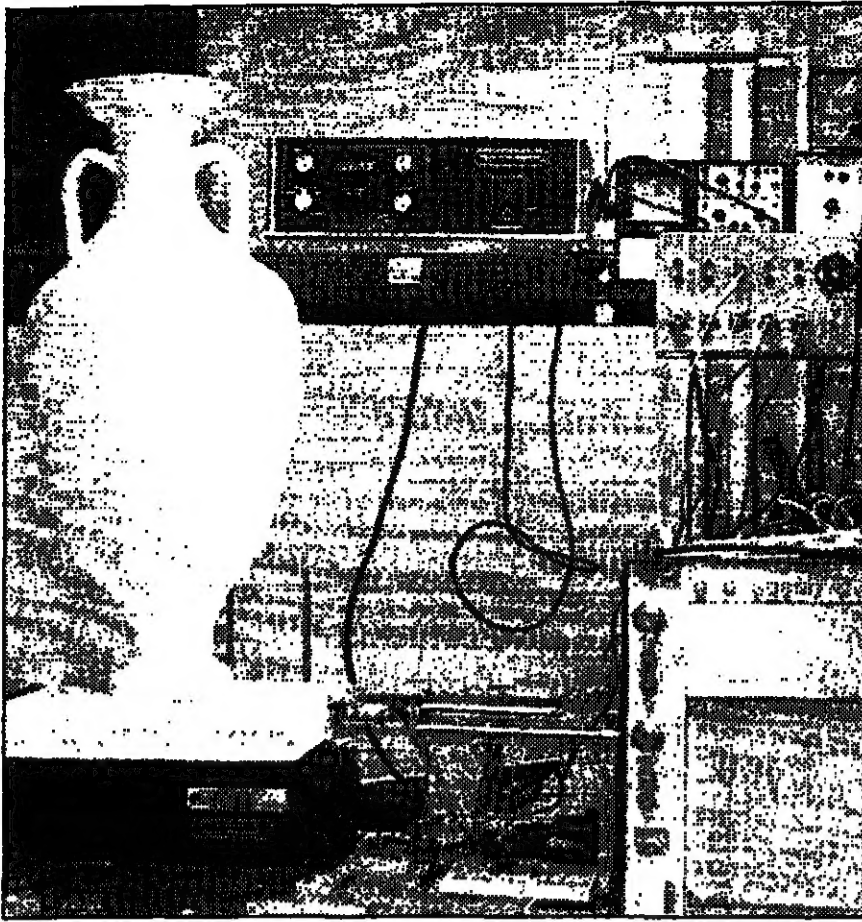
It could, thanks to a shock-absorbing under-dershock called an isolator, a protective base similar to ones used to quake-proof heavy equipment. When the simulated earthquake had passed, there stood the Aphrodite model, shaken but unbowed.

The real Aphrodite stands today in the Getty Museum, its innovative isolator discreetly hidden inside an elegant display stand. The Getty's development of the isolator highlights what has become a major new field of research in quake-prone California, the fusion of the worlds of art and seismology into a new field, referred to as earthquake mitigation.

NOW, just over a year after the disastrous earthquake hit San Francisco, art institutions along the fault lines of the Pacific Coast are giving this research high priority.

In this century earthquakes have devastated art treasures, churches and cultural sites in Italy, Yugoslavia, China, Indonesia, Iran, Armenia, Peru, Guatemala and northern California. The losses — financial and cultural — have been incalculable.

In many regions, art objects stand vulnerable to damage from even mild earthquakes. Earthquake mitigation aims to change that. "There are over 30,000 museums in the world, with some 3,000 just in the United States," says Luis Monreal, a cultural consultant at UNESCO in Paris and the former director of the Getty Conservation Institute. "The number of art objects runs into the millions. To adequately protect at least a



Shaking model of a vase to determine effects of an earthquake.

portion of these cultural riches, we need affordable measures and affordable earthquake protection procedures. We must arrive at low-cost, low-tech solutions."

Few other art museums can afford the extensive research and protective measures taken by the Getty, which has an endowment of \$3.5 billion. Developing Aphrodite's isolator cost the museum \$30,000, according to Jerry Podany, conservator of antiquities. Each year the antiquities section alone spends nearly \$40,000, not including staff time, on earthquake protection materials.

Getty specialists have also developed a range of inexpensive low-tech techniques and materials to help museums, galleries and even collectors protect their treasures. Through seminars, monographs and informal contacts, the Getty shares its techniques with other California museums, which in turn share their research with the Getty, making it the United States' foremost storehouse of information about earthquake mitigation in the field of art.

For several years, much of this research remained in the realm of the hypothetical. But on Oct. 17, 1989, the new techniques got a test run on one very powerful shake table. The San Francisco earthquake registered as high as 7.1 on the Richter scale in some places, and it was powerful enough to collapse a portion of the Bay Bridge and scores of houses.

Yet the museum collections came through with limited damage. At the M. H. de Young Museum, tiny surgical-wax anchors kept 18th century Delft plates from falling off a 17th century cupboard. At Stanford University's art museum in Palo Alto, foam-rubber storage cushions protected the prized collection of ancient Roman glass. At the Asian Art Museum in San Francisco, 3,000-year-old ceramics from the Middle East rode out the quake in custom-fitted nests padded with tiny corduroy sandbags.

Harry S. Parker III, director of the Fine Arts Museums (made up of the de Young and Asian museums as well as the Palace of the Legion of Honor) says the earthquake forced the institutions to rethink their priorities.

In the 1970s and 1980s, the museums concentrated on bringing in traveling exhibitions and expanding membership and collections. Parker says. But the quake caused some structural damage to the de Young Museum and Legion of Honor, and the museums will now spend tens of millions of dollars to reinforce buildings and to take additional measures to protect permanent collections.

"I think the message of the earthquake has been incredibly direct and to the point: the present and future mission of the museums is the preservation of the collection," Parker says. "To perform that function, we're going to have to spend the next 10 years rebuilding our buildings, rebuilding our exhibits and training our staff to make sure everything is structurally sound."

Paul Chutkow, a California-based journalist who specializes in cultural news, wrote this for The New York Times.

Renzo Piano

Continued from page 9

ly worried about is how to make the world's biggest air terminal — with a wall-to-wall length of 1.7 kilometers, or more than a mile — "light, gentle, like a big glider settling down."

"From the first, the idea was that it is essential to build an airport that looks like an airport," Piano says. "Too many of them are boxes that don't express function."

Listening to him talk, it is immediately clear that Piano has thought such things thoroughly through from the user's point of view. He sees airports — this is his first — as "delicate and complex machines," where people should "celebrate their journey" rather than "get lost psychologically, if not physically."

He has pursued his lightness accordingly, matching it with the Japanese sense of impermanence and designing the building and its "wings" so that passengers are never obliged to turn their heads, but simply continue to move forward toward their departure gates.

When Piano is most poetic about this gigantic quest, he is also at his most realistic.

"It's like starting out to write a love story," Piano says. "In the end it may be great and it may not. At the beginning, all you have are intentions."

Surprisingly, Piano finds working in hyper-organized Japan to be one of the most relaxing experiences of his long and varied professional life. It took him a year, he acknowledges, simply to get used to the way things are done here — to realize, for instance, that when a meeting is called it means the subject under consideration has already been agreed upon.

BUT when Piano talks about the financial constraints, the schedules and the discipline involved in working with Japanese partners, the discussion quickly turns to creativity and the rigors of form, and how the one cannot exist properly without the other.

"When the Japanese impose their discipline, they are giving you the freedom in which you can be creative," Piano says. "Providing they don't take over the process completely, it's much better. In an empty field, there is no reference."

Reaching for contrast, Piano goes only as far as his own country.

"If you don't have that kind of reference, you get lost. It's what I miss most at home," he says. "We have more and more ideas, and we get more and more creative. Everyone knows everything in Italy. At a certain point, you just have to stop."



Renzo Piano: "Too many boxes."

Our conversation reached that point as Piano pondered an imminent visit to Emperor Akihito, an audience with whom goes with the Kyoto Prize.

"I don't know to talk about what," Piano exclaimed with something less than desperation. "Symmetry, eternity, memory — these kinds of people always want to talk about the big things."

Film Cowboys

Continued from page 9

wind up on a freighter headed for Mexico, while a Finnish rendition of "Somewhere Over the Rainbow" waits inconspicuously over the credits.

The seemingly lobotomized musician-bersekers of "Leningrad Cowboys" also wind up in Mexico, after cutting a cacophonous swath across the American South.

Clearly, Aki Kaurismäki has mixed feelings about his homeland. The Finland depicted in his work is a country afflicted by the spiritual malaise of urban capitalism, yet leavened with the humor and simplicity of a society that is rural at heart. Thus, at its best, as in "Ariel," or the 1986 "Shadows in Paradise," perhaps Kaurismäki's most accomplished work, a romance between an inexpensive garbage man and a sullen supermarket cashier, his oeuvre attains a certain balladic quality.

Aki's mixed feelings about his little understood native land were also evident during a recent interview in New York, while the director was in town to promote "Cowboys" and present two of his newest works, "Match Factory Girl" and "I Hired a Contract Killer," to the New York Film Festival.

He confesses to a strong nostalgia for the days of Urho Kekkonen, the benevolent tyrant of a president who dominated Finland during the 1960s and 1970s — which helps explain why

there is a picture of Kekkonen in almost all his films (he's the bald one with the glasses).

"He was a man," the laconic, leather-jacketed Finn said, referring to Kekkonen. "In between bursts of his ever-present cigarette. Since Kekkonen's forced retirement in 1981 — just about the time Kaurismäki, a former journalist, began making films — "everything has gone downhill." So why make films in Finland? "Because I am Finnish," he shrugged.

And what would he do if he had more money? "I would make worse films." End of interview.

Aki's most frequently used actor, and the closest thing that Finland has to a film star, the irrepressible Matti Pellonpää, is considerably more expansive than his friend, Aki; the two have known each other since growing up in the back lots of the Finnish capital.

Indeed, an interview with the shaggy-haired, self-consciously blemished actor, who plays Vladimir, the band manager in "Cowboys," was something of a riot: it took place, as do most of the actor's social and professional meetings, at the Kosmos, a kind of Finnish Brown Derby-cum-hangout where the young Helsinki intelligentsia congregates on weekend evenings. Pellonpää and Kaurismäki are main attractions.

"I am a Communist because I am not a Communist!" the tipsy thespian boomed, while receiving a steady stream of solicitous

female fans. "There are no small roles — there are only small actors!"

Subsequent, soberer exchanges revealed the 39-year-old actor to be seriously devoted to his craft, to the Kaurismäki and to Finland, in about that order. Pellonpää attributes his success, in part, to his dual training as an actor and a cameraman; indeed, he began working for the Kaurismäki as a key grip.

Nevertheless, he assigns the greatest part of the credit to Aki Kaurismäki's faith in him. "Who would have thought that I could become a star with this face," Pellonpää said, smiling and pointing at his grizzled visage.

The actor's success is a relative thing. He earns only about \$30,000 a year, still not enough to afford his own apartment in super-expensive Helsinki. And he doesn't have an agent; there aren't any agents in Finland — yet. And Pellonpää, who likes the coziness of the Finnish film scene, such as it is, would like to keep it that way. As far as he is concerned, he gets enough attention at the Kosmos.

"I want to be an actor — not a poster!" he exclaimed, once again in his cups, before sliding back to his table and waiting coterie.

Gordon F. Sander is a journalist with a special interest in the screen arts. His biography of Rod Serling, the late television and screenwriter, will be published next year by NAL/Dutton.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunstlerhaus (tel: 587.96.63). Dec. 5 to Sept. 15, 1991: "Magic Notes: Mozart in Vienna." The principal exhibition of the Mozart bicentennial year focuses on the period 1781-91.

BELGIUM

Brussels
Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Parc du Cinquantenaire (tel: 734.40.11). To Dec. 30: "Inca." 450 artifacts from ancient Peru, spanning 3,000 years, on loan from 40 museums in Peru, Europe and the U.S.
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 513.96.30). To Dec. 16: "The Goldschmidt Collection." Includes works by Picasso, De Chirico, Klee, James Ensor, Miro, Toulouse-Lautrec.

ENGLAND

London
Hayward Gallery (tel: 261.01.27). To Feb. 3: "The Drawings of Jasper Johns: more than 100 works, 1954 to the present." To Feb. 3: A retrospective of 200 photographs by Gary Winogrand from the '50s to the '80s, subtitled "America in Black and White."
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 558.93.21). To Mar. 17, 1991: "The Raj: India and the British, 1800-1947."
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Feb. 17: Egon Schiele and His Contemporaries: 52 paintings and drawings by Schiele, and works by Klimt, Kokoschka and others. To Dec. 5: "Monet in the '90s: The Series Paintings."
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.86). Beethoven's "Fidelio," staged by Adolf Dresden, with sets by Margit Barry, conducted by Christoph von Dohnanyi, Dec. 10.

FRANCE

Nice
Opéra "Wozzeck" (Berg) Dec. 9, 11. "The Gypsy Baron" (Strauss) Dec. 22-31.

Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Feb. 25: "Art & Pub," the link between art and advertising illustrated in 1,200 exhibits from 1890-1990.
Grand Palais (tel: 42.89.54.10). To Feb. 11: Simon Vouet (1590-1649): paintings, drawings and tapestries. To Jan. 14: Over 400 works by Picasso — paintings, ceramics, sketchbooks — recently acquired by the French state.

Cologne

Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.73). Dec. 5 to Feb. 14: Raphael and Italian Renaissance Drawing. To Jan. 27: "Between Tradition and Modern: American Painting 1880-1950."
Frankfurt
Opera (tel: 23.60.61). Leonard Bernstein's "West Side Story," restaged by Alan Johnson, Jerome Robbins's choreography. Dec. 19-Jan. 5: Kurt Weill and Bertolt Brecht's "Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny" staged by Arie Zinger with sets by Peter Paul, Dec. 8, 15.
Städtisches Kunstinstitut (tel: 60.50.99.07). To Jan. 13: Max Beckmann: paintings and drawings, 1905-1950.

Munich

Hypo Kunsthalle (tel: 22.44.12). To Mar. 3, 1991: "Royal Dresden: Court Art of the 18th Century." Paintings, porcelain, engravings and decorative art from Dresden museums.
Villa Stuck To Dec. 9: Finnish art, design and architecture since 1900.

Regensburg

Museum Ostdeutsche Galerie (tel: 34.24.07.02). To Jan. 6: 200 engravings from the Fundación Juan March in Madrid.
Opéra Comique, Salle Favart (tel: 42.60.04.99). Offenbach's operetta "La Vie Parisienne," staged by Olivier Benard, conducted by Pierre-Michel Durand, Dec. 4 to 31.
Théâtre du Châtelet (tel: 40.28.28.40). On tour from the U.S., "42nd Street," with cast headed by Elizabeth Allen, Catherine Wylder and Michael Dantiuno, continues until Jan. 20.

GERMANY

Berlin
Brücke Museum (tel: 891.20.28). To Jan. 27: Ernst Ludwig Kirchner's retrospective of the artist's graphic work, 1904 to 1936.
Deutsches Oper (tel: 41.02.42.49). "Fidelio" (Beethoven), Dec. 7. "Götterdämmerung" (Wagner) Dec. 9. "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini), Dec. 14.
Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60). To Feb. 25: Anselm Kiefer: Works 1983-1990.

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 67.19.13). To Jan. 6: Giorgio Morandi: 80 paintings from private collections.
Teatro alla Scala (tel: 809.160). "Idomeneo" (Mozart) conducted by Riccardo Muti, Dec. 9-28. Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker," choreographed by Rudolf Nureyev, Dec. 14-Jan. 6, 1991.

Rome

Accademia Americana (tel: 584.61). To Dec. 16: "Piranesi: Rome Recorded," features 135 engravings.

Venice

Palazzo Grassi (tel: 523.16.80). To Dec. 9: From Van Gogh to Picasso: From Kandinsky to Pollock: 160 paintings and sculptures from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York and the Peggy Guggenheim Collection in Venice.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Muziektheater (tel: 255.455). Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" staged by David Alden, sets by David Fielding, conducted by Michael Halasz, Dec. 3 to 27.
Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11). To Jan. 13: Jannis Kounellis: sculptures.
Van Gogh Museum (tel: 570.52.00). To Feb. 17: "Vincent van Gogh and Modern Art — 1890-1914." Fifty works by Van Gogh and 130 works by artists including Braque, Picasso, Matisse, Max Ernst.

SCOTLAND

Glasgow
Burrell Collection (tel: 649.71.51). To Feb. 10: "The Age of Van Gogh: Dutch Painting 1880 to 1895."

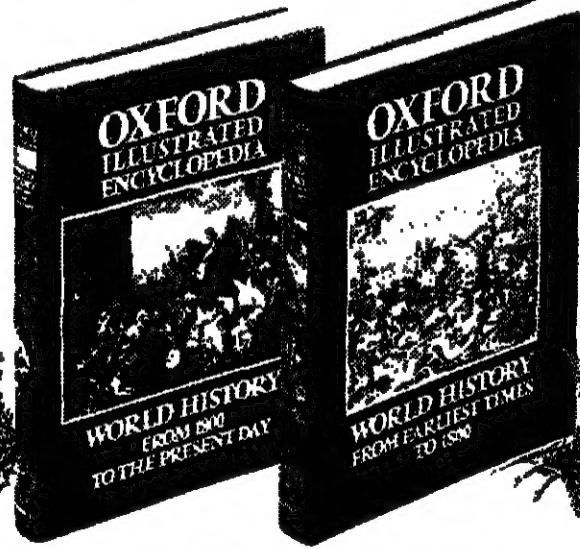
SPAIN

Barcelona
Museum of Modern Art To Jan. 13: "Modernism," an overview of Catalan art of the turn of the century including paintings, posters, jewelry, glass, furniture, textiles.
Fundació Caixa de Pensions (tel: 258.89.07). To Jan. 27: Edouard Vuillard: a retrospective of paintings, drawings and prints.
Fundació Tàpies To Jan. 6: Louise Bourgeois: a retrospective of the sculptor's work from the period 1939-1989.

Madrid

Centro de Arte Reina Sofia (tel: 467.50.62). To Jan. 15: Italian Art of the 20th Century: 350 works by Italian artists spanning the period 1900-1960. To Dec. 24: Giacomo Puccini: Paintings, sculpture and drawings.

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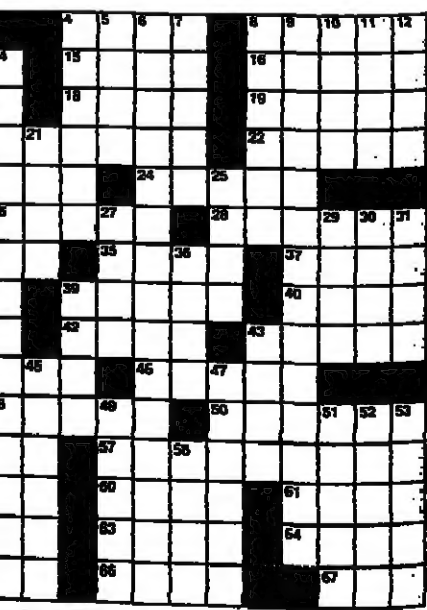
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8 Mystery writer's award
13 Siegmund-Sieglind number
15 Shaven's descendant
16 Jeweler's glass
17 Very large fish
18 Old cars
19 Shoelace end

DOWN

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5 Tail's companion
6 "And what is as ..."
7 But, in Berlin
8 Minimal space, to Mrs. Crupp
9 Plaster of Paris
10 Good-news beetle?
11 Asop's selfish withholder
12 Dope
13 Emulated David
14 Source of firm information
15 Let
16 Russian-born French designer
17 Angry
18 British cop's informant
19 Sally of space fame
20 Full of gossip
21 Wall St. items
22 Heart



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India	16.75
Sri Lanka	12.50
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Singapore	1.46
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Philippines	46.00
Indonesia	1,678.00
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Argentina	1,000.00
Chile	1,000.00
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Instrument	Rate
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6-Month Treasury Bill	5.50%
1-Year Treasury Bill	6.00%
3-Month Treasury Note	6.50%
6-Month Treasury Note	7.00%
1-Year Treasury Note	7.50%
3-Month Corporate Bond	8.00%
6-Month Corporate Bond	8.50%
1-Year Corporate Bond	9.00%
3-Month Municipal Bond	7.00%
6-Month Municipal Bond	7.50%
1-Year Municipal Bond	8.00%
3-Month Commercial Paper	5.00%
6-Month Commercial Paper	5.50%
1-Year Commercial Paper	6.00%

Asian Dollar

U.S. Money

GOLD

صبرنا من الامل

WALL STREET WATCH

As U.S. Slumps, Nomura Advises: Buy American

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As gloom is spreading among American investors about the state of the domestic economy and equity markets, one big group of investors is being told to buy American: the Japanese. In a report that it discussed with its large institutional clients this week, Nomura Securities International, the world's largest securities firm, is saying that it views American companies as a better investment for the next five years than Japanese companies.

That viewpoint is based on several factors, including Nomura's conclusion that a number of Japanese industries have reached the peak of their rapid growth and should grow only at a stable pace over the next five years.

In the extensive report, Nomura says the American marketplace is significantly undervalued, in part because of the troubles in the Middle East. And, contrary to popular conceptions, the Japanese securities firm says American corporate expenditures on research and development, as a percentage of sales, have kept even with or ahead of their Japanese counterparts' expenditures.

The report comes at a critical time for the U.S. securities industry. As the Tokyo stock market has fallen in 1990, net investment by Japanese investors in U.S. securities has been falling, cutting back an important source of capital and liquidity for the marketplace. Through September, Japanese investors were net sellers of \$144 million of American securities.

Executives with Nomura Research Institute America, the division that put the report together, said the recommendations were among the strongest they have ever made to Japanese institutional investors to purchase American securities.

One reason the Japanese have been pulling back on their investments is concern about the disparate rate of growth in the two economies — 2.5 percent in the United States through the 1980s compared with 4.1 percent in Japan, executives with Nomura said.

"We hope the Japanese clients will understand the actual truth about the United States," said Koichiro Aoyama, the chairman and chief executive of the research institute. "Corporate profit growth has nothing to do with GNP growth."

AKOTO HIRANUMA, THE SENIOR ANALYST who worked on the report, added: "Usually, Japanese clients see only the inflation rate and the real GNP rate, and forget to look at the companies themselves. There is an excellent opportunity for long-term investment in United States stocks."

According to the Nomura report, 13 corporate sectors stand to have earnings growth over the next five years of 13 percent in the United States, compared with an estimated earnings growth of 6.4 percent in Japan.

That difference assumes a 3 percent annual depreciation for currency fluctuations, which the firm foresees largely because of the differing inflation rates in the United States and Japan.

The largest percentage difference in earnings is expected in the airline industry, where Nomura sees earnings growth of 47.3 percent in the next five years in the United States and only 5.4 percent in Japan.

The only industry sector where the firm sees less earnings growth in the United States than in Japan is the utilities industry — 1.9 percent in the next five years in America compared with 11.7 percent in Japan.

The overall conclusion, Mr. Hiranuma said, is simple. "The typical company in the United States should grow faster than its Japanese counterpart during the 1990s."

Among the companies that Nomura expects to experience strong growth over the coming years are Compaq Computer Corp., Toys 'R' Us Inc., Wal-Mart Stores Inc. and Procter & Gamble Co.

U.S. companies
should grow faster
than Japanese
ones in the 1990s.

Bond Arrested in Bank Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Alan Bond, the most flamboyant of Australia's once high-flying entrepreneurs, was arrested Thursday in connection with a government investigation of a collapsed investment bank.

Mr. Bond, whose brewing and mining empire collapsed under the weight of more than \$5 billion Australian dollars (\$3.8 billion) in debt, joins a growing list of formerly prominent Australian businessmen now facing charges.

The former chairman of Bond Corp. Holdings was charged with concealing information during an attempted 1987 rescue of the investment bank Rothwells Ltd. Police in Perth, Mr. Bond's hometown, said the businessman was released on \$77,000 bail and will appear in court on Friday.

The charges allege that Mr. Bond dishonestly concealed the fact that Rothwells had agreed to pay Bond Corp. a 16 million dollar fee for taking part in an attempt to rescue the bank.

In a statement, Mr. Bond denied the allegations, saying he is "absolutely innocent."

Mr. Bond was charged in an investigation by a special government task force set up to investigate the November 1988 collapse of Rothwells.

Police last week charged the former Rothwells executive chairman, Laurie Connell, and the casino owner Dallas Dempster with alleged illegal stock trading. Three others face trial on charges of falsifying accounts to make it appear that the bank was making substantial profits.

Prosecutors allege that large, undisclosed borrowing by Mr. Connell of up to \$385 million was the main cause of Rothwells' failure.

Mr. Bond joins George Herson, former chairman of Hooker Corp., and Geoff Lord, former managing director of Elders Resources Ltd., as prominent Australian businessmen to face criminal charges.

Mr. Herson, one of Australia's 10 richest men until Hooker Corp. fell on hard times, was convicted Thursday of corruption charges for paying off a former state official. On Mr. Monday, Mr. Lord was charged with 37 similar offenses.

The charge against Mr. Bond, a British-born former sign-painter, was the latest chapter in a long slide.

Only three years ago, Mr. Bond bought Vincent Van Gogh's "Irises" from the auction house Sotheby's for a then-record \$53.9 million. The same year he financed Australia's upset of the United States in the Americas Cup yacht race.

At its peak, Bond Corp. included interests in brewing, media, resources and property. It had a gold mine and telephone company holdings in Chile, and brewing and other mining interests in the United States.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke last year praised Mr. Bond as "a great Australian."

Mr. Bond rode out the 1987 stock-market collapse on strong cash flow from his beer assets. But a combination of heavy debts, rising interest rates and bad business decisions alienated bankers and creditors.

Mr. Bond's Australian brewing interests were put into receivership last year and his bankers forced him to sell assets ranging from a Hong Kong office development to a coal mine.

In March, Mr. Bond sold the Van Gogh for an undisclosed amount, amid reports that he had taken a loss.

In September, he resigned under pressure as chairman and director of Bond Corp., although he still holds a controlling interest through his private company, Dalhold Investments.

Two days after the resignation, Bond Corp. reported a loss of \$1.72 billion. (AFP/AP)

Gulf Peace Moves Send Oil Plunging

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Oil futures prices tumbled Thursday to their lowest levels since August after President Saddam Hussein of Iraq said all of his foreign hostages should be released, then rebounded slightly near the close.

Light sweet crude for delivery in January closed 89 cents lower, at \$26.40 a barrel, on the New York Mercantile Exchange, after plummeting to \$25.25 during the session. Crude for next-month, or spot delivery last settled below \$26 a barrel on Aug. 29, when it was at \$25.92, the exchange said.

The latest decline followed a plunge of \$3.37 a barrel on Wednesday.

"Word came out that Hussein is releasing the hostages and it fell \$1.50, just like that," said Ann Louise Hittle, a senior oil analyst with Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. "We're seeing an erosion of the war premium."

During the wild downturn that began Wednesday, futures prices of crude and petroleum products all hit levels they had not seen since the month Iraq invaded Kuwait.

"It almost feels like we're reversing course," Ms. Hittle said. Prices also skidded Thursday in London. January contracts for

North Sea Brent blend, the most widely traded international crude oil, fell to \$25.60 a barrel from \$27.35 late Wednesday.

In the four months since Iraq seized Kuwait, speculation about a war-induced oil crisis has pushed prices as high as \$41 a barrel. Many oil strategists have said the market will continue to act unpredictably until the crisis is resolved.

Seeking to restrain severe volatility in the future, the Mercantile Exchange's directors late Wednesday approved circuit-breakers that could halt trading of petroleum futures.

Exchange officials said Thursday the plan would impose a one-hour trading halt if crude oil futures rise or fall by more than \$7.50 a barrel, and would set a maximum daily price move of \$15. The curbs, as well as corresponding circuit-breakers for petroleum products, would apply to contracts for the spot month and the following month.

To date, the record one-day move in crude oil was a \$5.41 plunge on Oct. 22 to \$28.38 a barrel. "Historically this rule would never have been activated," said the exchange's senior vice president, Robert Davis. "It's designed for a one hundred year flood."

The exchange's president, Patrick

EC Plans Levy on Energy

But Proposed Tax Draws Criticism Of Oil Industry

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community's energy commissioner said Thursday that the EC Commission would likely propose a tax on energy products, but the idea drew immediate fire from oil industry officials.

Commissioner Antonio Cardoso e Cunha, speaking at a news conference about the impact of the Gulf crisis on the energy sector, said the Commission had yet to take a formal position on a new tax.

But he said: "Some kind of energy tax is now a distinct possibility."

The Commission held an inconclusive debate on the issue Wednesday. It asked senior officials to study the matter more closely and report back within two weeks, Commission sources said.

Mr. Cardoso said the idea of an energy tax formed part of the Commission's preparations for a post-Gulf crisis era expected to prove volatile for energy markets.

A tax could cut EC energy demand, reduce its dependence on imports — notably Middle East oil — and reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, the main contributor to the "greenhouse effect," that many scientists believe leads to global warming, Mr. Cardoso said.

But a senior official of the French state oil concern, Elf-Aquitaine, said such a levy would penalize the EC refining industry, force it to move elsewhere and leave the 12-nation bloc even more reliant on imports.

Alain Terrenoire of Elf said an energy tax would mean that refining companies "would progressively be forced to close their capacity and Europe would be left with no refineries."

This, he said, would increase greatly the impact of any future oil shock.

Gilbert Portal, secretary general of the European Petroleum Industry Association, known as Europa, said greater energy efficiency and lower carbon dioxide output could be achieved by means other than a tax.

Commission sources said that following Wednesday's debate, which only eight of the 17 commissioners were able to attend, officials would pay particular attention to the impact of an energy tax on the EC's industrial competitiveness.

BOJ Chief To Confer With Pöhl

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Yasuhiro Mieno, governor of the Bank of Japan, left Thursday for a visit to Germany that underscored his determination to "learn from the Bundesbank."

Mr. Mieno, who is to attend a regular meeting of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, is to meet with Karl Otto Pöhl, head of the German central bank, while on his first visit to Germany since the country was reunified two months ago.

Analysts here interpreted the visit as a sign that Mr. Mieno, known as a hawk on the inflation question, is determined to follow the tight-money policies of the Bundesbank despite increasing pressure to ease his monetary stance as the economy slows in coming months.

The Bank of Japan and the Bundesbank have adopted similar strategies in recent weeks, leaving, respectively, the official discount rate and the Lombard rate alone while encouraging increases in short-term market rates through repurchase operations.

Reports said Mr. Mieno and Mr. Pöhl intended to discuss policy coordination on monetary issues among major industrial nations. In fact, analysts said, Germany and Japan are virtually alone in placing the inflation fight above all other economic considerations.

"It's not really a question of coordination, since policy in both countries is driven by domestic concerns," said Paul A. Summerfield, chief economist at Jardine Fleming (Securities) Ltd. in Tokyo. "But they don't like to surprise each other, either."

Japanese financial markets were stunned last week when the government reported a significant jump in consumer-price inflation in Tokyo during November, to 3.9 percent. In October, the capital's year-on-year inflation rate was 3.1 percent.

Pillsbury Bolsters Grand Met's Profit

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC, the British-based food and beverage giant, on Thursday announced a sharply higher annual profit as its turnaround of the Pillsbury food businesses in the United States bore fruit.

Grand Met said that profit before tax had risen 25.6 percent in the year ended Sept. 30, to \$19.1 million (\$1.77 billion), on sales of \$9.39 billion, up 1 percent.

Per-share earnings and the dividend also rose, sending the company's stock price up 17 pence to close at 629 pence on the London Stock Exchange. Analysts predicted that Grand Met would continue to buck the overall market trend in the year ahead despite the weak dollar and global economic downturn.

The group turned in a strong performance virtually across the board. Analysts were particularly

impressed with its ability to turn around the operations of Pillsbury in the United States, which Grand Met purchased in December 1988. Top Pillsbury businesses such as the Burger King fast-food chain, Alpo Petfoods and Haagen Dazs ice cream all posted strong results in financial 1990, the first full year in which they were under Grand Met management.

In a stock market that has recently gotten used to disappointing results, Grand Met has become "the bluest of blue chips," said John Wakely of Shearson Lehman Brothers International.

He added that the company had been able "to buck the market trend" in virtually all their businesses because "they are very good at turning around companies and managing them." As a result, he said they will not get clobbered this year despite the economic downturn.

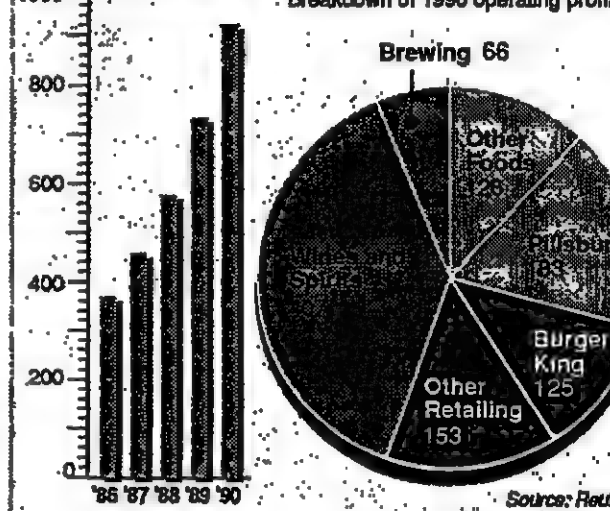
Operating profit in the year ended Sept. 30 rose 11.9 percent to \$1.51 billion.

See GAIN, Page 15

Grand Metropolitan PLC

All figures in millions of pounds for year ended Sept. 30

Pre-tax Earnings Operating Profit
Breakdown of 1990 operating profit



For Japanese, HDTV Is Now a \$34,000 Question

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Finally, after all the debate over whether high-definition television will be a revolutionary technology for consumers and national economies, the vacuum test was on sale this week in Japan.

They cost \$34,000 apiece and the special-format broadcasts for HDTV are shown for only an hour a day. But for the three big electronics companies that have begun selling the world's first high-definition sets — Sony, Matsushita and Hitachi — the high cost and limited programming are no cause for distress at the outset.

The companies are marketing HDTV now to show the dimensions of Japan's technological lead over the United States and Europe in this field and to whip up public demand for television sets that have the clarity and wide-screen look of a movie-theater screen.

The giant-screen HDTVs are already being installed in hotel lobbies, post offices and town halls all over Japan, where crowds can

gather to watch; there is even one in the waiting area outside Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's office.

These days the screens are being filled with a sparring session of big sporting matches and colorful events that showcase the technology, like the environment, ceremonies last month of Emperor Akihito, broadcast in what Japan calls "Hi-Vision." Next year, Japan's giant state-run broadcaster, NHK, plans to increase its HDTV broadcasts from one hour to eight hours a day.

"It is much like the first transistor radio, or the first Walkman, or the first home VCRs," said Hisafumi Yamada, a manager in Sony Corp.'s high-definition business development division. "You have to do something at the first stage, to get people accustomed to the idea. We think the demand is out there."

Experimenting on the sales shelves is nothing new here, especially in high technology, where Japanese consumers often test the waters. Five years from now, manufacturers say, they expect that more than a million sets

will have been sold in Japan. By that time, the price is expected to drop to about \$7,500.

But for Japan's electronics industry, the first consumer HDTV is not only a chance to test public reaction to a technology that has already cost upward of \$1 billion. It is also a chance to test corporate strategies.

It is no accident that the first sets are reaching the market just as Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. begins to digest its \$6.13 billion purchase last month of MCA of the United States, the parent of Universal Studios. Along with Columbia Pictures, purchased last year by Sony, Universal is expected to quickly become a testing ground for new video "software" — the industry's jargon for movies and other forms of entertainment — that will exploit HDTV's features.

Sony has already set up HDTV production equipment on Columbia's lots, in an effort to convince directors that the images they can record on videotape are as rich and warm as those they get on film — and far easier to edit.

"I do not necessarily agree with what they

did, in buying up American studios," Keiji Shima, the chairman of NHK and one of the biggest advocates of Japan's "Hi-Vision" system, said the other day in a talk with foreign correspondents based in Japan. But the acquisitions, he said, should speed the solution of a major problem in the Japanese industry: Its video hardware has outpaced the development of programming that would give viewers a reason to replace their existing television sets.

While consumers usually associate HDTV with television viewing, Matsushita and Sony are looking to the day when the technology will be a critical component of computers. There already are plans to mix high-definition images into what the electronics industry calls "multimedia," the mix of data, graphics, moving pictures and sound.

"We are just beginning to think about personal computers for the future," said Hiroyuki Mizuno, the head of research and development at Matsushita. "But I think

See HDTV, Page 17

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	Dec. 6
American dollar	1.00
British pound	1.65
French franc	6.55
German mark	1.36
Italian lira	2.00
Japanese yen	163.60
Swiss franc	1.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Belgian franc	36.36
Dutch guilder	3.76
Australian dollar	1.54
New Zealand dollar	1.27
South African rand	1.77
Israeli sheqel	1.80
Thai baht	5.50
Indonesian rupiah	1,678.00
Singapore dollar	1.36
Malaysian ringgit	2.36
Philippine peso	49.60
Chinese yuan	8.27
South Korean won	200.00
Thai baht	5.50
Indonesian rupiah	1,678.00
Singapore dollar	1.36
Malaysian ringgit	2.36
Philippine peso	49.60
Chinese yuan	8.27
South Korean won	200.00

Changes in London and Zurich (flashes in other columns). New York closing rates. Toronto rates of 2:30 p.m. (CST). To buy one pound: \$1.65. To buy one dollar: \$1.00. Units of 100; N.A. not quoted; N.A. not available.

Other Dollar Values
Currency Per \$ U.S. Dollar
Austrian schilling 13.7603
Brazilian cruzeiro 200.48
Canadian dollar 0.75
Danish krone 6.46
East German mark 1.36
Hong Kong dollar 7.80
Israeli sheqel 1.80
Italian lira 2.00
Japanese yen 163.60
New Zealand dollar 1.27
Portuguese escudo 200.48
South African rand 1.77
Spanish peseta 166.64
Swiss franc 1.48
Thai baht 5.50
Indonesian rupiah 1,678.00
Singapore dollar 1.36
Malaysian ringgit 2.36
Philippine peso 49.60
Chinese yuan 8.27
South Korean won 200.00

Forward Rates
Currency 30-day 60-day 90-day
Pound Sterling 1.65 1.65 1.65
Swiss franc 1.48 1.48 1.48
Japanese yen 163.60 163.60 163.60
Sources: Reuters Bank (London); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Paribas (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Goshawk (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits	Dec. 6
1 month 8 1/4%	8 1/4%
3 months 7 3/4%	7 3/4%
6 months 7 1/4%	7 1/4%
1 year 7 1/4%	7 1/4%
2 year 7 1/4%	7 1/4%
3 year 7 1/4%	7 1/4%
4 year 7 1/4%	7 1/4%
5 year 7 1/4%	7 1/4%
6 year 7 1/4%	7 1/4%
7 year 7 1/4%	7 1/4%
8 year 7 1/4%	7 1/4%
9 year 7 1/4%	7 1/4%
10 year 7 1/4%	7 1/4%

Sources: All Reuters except ECU; Lloyds Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million (minimum for equivalent).

Key Money Rates
Currency 30-day 60-day 90-day
Pound Sterling 1.65 1.65 1.65
Swiss franc 1.48 1.48 1.48
Japanese yen 163.60 163.60 163.60

Asian Dollar Deposits
Currency 1 month 3 months 6 months 1 year
Hong Kong dollar 7 1/4% 7 1/4% 7 1/4% 7 1/4%
Singapore dollar 7 1/4% 7 1/4% 7 1/4% 7 1/4%
Malaysian ringgit 7 1/4% 7 1/4% 7 1/4% 7 1/4%
Philippine peso 7 1/4% 7 1/4% 7 1/4% 7 1/4%
Chinese yuan 7 1/4% 7 1/4% 7 1/4% 7 1/4%
South Korean won 7 1/4% 7 1/4% 7 1/4% 7 1/4%

U.S. Money Market Funds
Fund Name 30-day 60-day 90-day
Fidelity Puritan 1.65 1.65 1.65
Investment Company of America 1.65 1.65 1.65
Putnam Fund for Growth Income 1.65 1.65 1.65
Source: Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

GOLD
Currency 1 month 3 months 6 months 1 year
London 372.50 372.50 372.50 372.50
New York 372.50 372.50 372.50 372.50
Source: Reuters.

NCR Rises On Hope of Higher Bid

Reuters

NEW YORK — NCR Corp.'s stock jumped Thursday on speculation that American Telephone & Telegraph Co. may eventually sweeten its \$90-a-share cash tender offer after NCR said it was seeking \$125 a share, traders said.

NCR shares rose \$6.125 to \$92.75 by the close. NCR said after the close of trading Wednesday that its board had rejected AT&T's original \$90-a-share stock-swap offer, but would negotiate on an offer of no less than \$125 a share.

AT&T responded with an unfriendly cash tender offer at \$90 a share. "It may be off the chart but it's a starting price," one arbitrator said of NCR's asking price.

The arbitrator said NCR's suggested price indicated that AT&T might win over the board with a sweetened bid.

"I'm confident you're going to get a deal," another arbitrator said, adding that he expects a majority of shareholders to tender to support the offer and the final deal to be \$100 a share or more.

ATT said the offer is conditioned on receipt of at least two-thirds of NCR's shares on a fully diluted basis, on NCR's defensive rights being redeemed or invalidated, and on ATT being satisfied that Maryland antitakeover laws would not hinder the transaction.

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MARKET DIARY

Stocks End Mixed As IBM Plummets

United Press International
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed mixed Thursday in the heaviest trading in months after an early rally sparked by Iraq's hostilities was dented by renewed fears about the health of the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surged 30.70 points Wednesday, fell 7.92 to close at 2,602.48, managing to finish just above the 2,600 level.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 0.40 to 179.71. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.85 to 329.07.

Advances led declines by about a 4-3 margin. Volume surged to 256.3 million shares, from 205.8 million traded Wednesday, the heaviest turnover since 292.36 million shares changed hands on Aug. 3 in the wake of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Stocks rallied from the opening after Iraqi President Saddam Hussein asked the National Assembly to release all foreign hostages held in Iraq and occupied Kuwait.

The Dow jumped almost 35 points and oil prices tumbled on the news. In the afternoon, however, with anxiety about the crisis in the Middle East waning, the focus shifted to the state of the U.S. economy and the outlook for corporate earnings after rumors that International Business Machines Corp. had advised an analyst to lower an earnings estimate for the company.

IBM denied the rumors, but the stock extended its losses.

NCR was the most active issue, surging 6 1/2 to 92 1/2. ACR Late Wednesday rejected AT&T's \$90-a-share takeover bid. AT&T, the third most active issue, was up 1/2 to 30 1/2.

Citicorp was number two on the active list, retreating 1/2 to 14 1/2.

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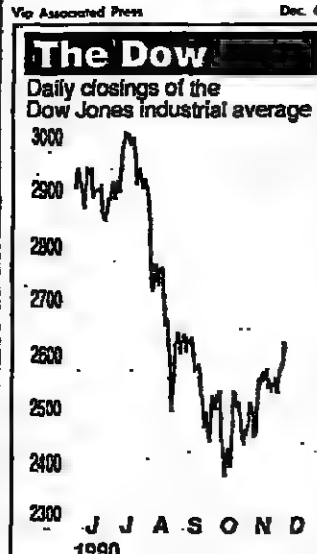
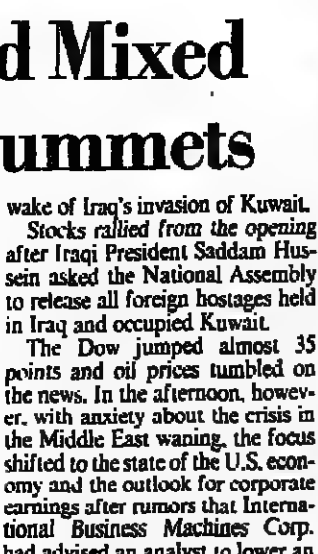
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NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Citicorp	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1/4
NCR	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+1/4
IBM	111 1/4	111 1/8	111 1/4	+1/8
United	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Genentech	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Novartis	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Roche	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Schering	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Amgen	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Genentech	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Novartis	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Roche	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Schering	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
WDF	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
WDF	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
WDF	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
WDF	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
WDF	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
WDF	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
WDF	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
WDF	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8
WDF	11 1/4	11 1/8	11 1/4	+1/8

NYSE Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
107	187	72	367
107	187	72	367
107	187	72	367
107	187	72	367
107	187	72	367
107	187	72	367
107	187	72	367
107	187	72	367
107	187	72	367
107	187	72	367

Amex Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
318	342	72	732
318	342	72	732
318	342	72	732
318	342	72	732
318	342	72	732
318	342	72	732
318	342	72	732
318	342	72	732
318	342	72	732
318	342	72	732

NASDAQ Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
1,110	1,208	2,792	4,110
1,110	1,208	2,792	4,110
1,110	1,208	2,792	4,110
1,110	1,208	2,792	4,110
1,110	1,208	2,792	4,110
1,110	1,208	2,792	4,110
1,110	1,208	2,792	4,110
1,110	1,208	2,792	4,110
1,110	1,208	2,792	4,110
1,110	1,208	2,792	4,110

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2587.33	2602.48	2587.33	2602.48	+15.15
2587.33	2602.48	2587.33	2602.48	+15.15
2587.33	2602.48	2587.33	2602.48	+15.15
2587.33	2602.48	2587.33	2602.48	+15.15

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15

Market Sales

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15

Dividends

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15

U.S. FUTURES

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15

Currency Options

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15

European Futures

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15

SUGAR (NY)

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15

COFFEE (NY)

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.15
2587.33	2587.33	2587.33	+15.

Hanson Profit Jumps 21%

Concern Plans Acquisitions Despite Economic Slump

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Hanson PLC announced Thursday a 21 percent increase in pretax profit to £1.28 billion (\$2.47 billion) and predicted that the global economic downturn would not curb its appetite for acquisitions.

Analysts said the British conglomerate's results were at the low end of market expectations and that new acquisitions may be the only way to maintain the group's 27-year record of unbroken earnings and dividend growth.

"I would not be desperately optimistic about next year," said Andrew Mitchell of Smith New Court. He said that the group's building products and industrial holdings in the United States and Britain would not escape the effects of the economic downturn.

Nonetheless, he said the group could be expected to work hard to maintain its profit record intact.

Paul Beaufre of James Capel

agreed, saying the group's optimism for the current year was justified. "They have some very solid businesses and have plenty of money for acquisitions," he said.

The group's chairman, Lord Hanson, assured that the group remained expansion-minded. "Our large cash balances and borrowing capability mean that we have the resources. Combining these with our expertise and knowledge of the market, we shall undoubtedly find an increasing number of acquisition opportunities," he asserted.

Sales for the year that ended on Sept. 30 rose to £7.1 billion from £6.99 billion a year earlier. In the United States, the group made pretax profit of \$416 million on sales of just over \$3 billion. Both sales and profits declined in the group's U.S. consumer and building products divisions, while substantial increases were chalked up in industrial holdings.

Sir Gordon White, chairman of the group's U.S. arm, Hanson Industries, said that "even in the difficult economic climate, 20 individual companies reported record profit."

"Recessions have historically provided Hanson with a wide range of opportunities," he added.

In Britain, profits rose to £579 million from £486 million, while revenue rose to £4.1 billion from £3.6 billion. All British divisions posted profit increases.

The group's balance sheet was strengthened substantially by asset sales worth £1.13 billion from its Consolidated Gold Fields acquisition.

Lord Hanson acknowledged that "the deterioration in market conditions has only taken place in recent months," but he insisted that "our strategy to face these circumstances has been prepared for some time."

Mr. Mitchell said the comment was "a firm acknowledgment that it will be difficult to hold earnings up next year."

Nonetheless, he said the group would fight hard to maintain its record for growth and profitability.

Algeria Backs Peugeot Plan For Auto Plant

Reuters

ALGIERS — The Central Bank of Algeria has given Peugeot SA the green light to build a 2 billion franc (\$395 million) car plant in Algeria, central bank and Peugeot officials said Thursday.

The bank's council on money and credit also made Peugeot the first foreign supplier authorized to import and distribute cars.

A Peugeot official said the plant, under study for 17 years, would eventually produce 30,000 cars a year, starting with the medium-sized 405 model.

Peugeot will seek approval for a site on the Mediterranean coast and will bring in an Algerian partner, the official said.

The plant would be the country's second after a joint venture between Italy's Fiat and state-owned Entreprise Nationale de Production de Vehicules Particuliers.

Volkswagen Wage Deal Seen Good for Inflation

Reuters

WOLFSBURG, Germany — Volkswagen AG said Thursday it had reached agreement with the IG Metall union on a 6 percent pay rise and the gradual introduction of a 35-hour week for the automaker's 130,000 German workers.

Economists said the deal could signal other key industrial sectors to moderate wage demands.

Although the pay rise is twice Germany's 3 percent inflation rate, economists said rising productivity at Volkswagen means the increase in the company's unit labor costs would be much lower.

"Many people had been expecting a much higher settlement," said Jonathan Hoffman of Credit Suisse First Boston in London. "This settlement will not prompt a wage/inflation spiral."

The agreement was struck late Wednesday after the company signaled its interest in a compromise.

The union had staged a series of short-term strikes to press its demand for a wage increase of 8.5

percent and an immediate reduction in hours. Volkswagen initially offered a 4 percent raise and a 35-hour week beginning in 1996.

The union said the agreed raise would be retroactive to Nov. 1. The work week will be reduced by one hour to 36 hours starting April 1, 1993, and then fall to 35 hours beginning Oct. 1 of that year.

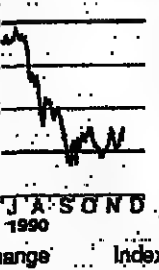
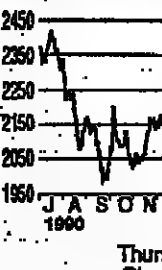
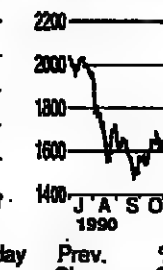
Volkswagen management and the union's wage committee must approve the deal by Dec. 14, a company spokesman said.

IG Metall termed the deal a big success and said it was in line with a settlement in Germany's metal industry earlier this year.

Among other outstanding wage claims, IG Metall is demanding a 10 percent wage rise and a shorter work week for steelworkers, while management is offering 5 percent and a 35-hour week by 1996.

Paper-industry workers are seeking a wage rise of 11 percent, while bank workers in eastern Germany want wages and working conditions brought up to western standards.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
				
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	98.30	96.20	+2.18
Brussels	Stock Index	5069.91	5061.55	+0.17
Frankfurt	DAX	1504.67	1470.96	+2.29
Frankfurt	FAZ	643.00	631.35	+1.85
Helsinki	UNITAS	Closed	414.00	-
London	Financial Times 30	1717.90	1689.60	+1.67
London	FTSE 100	2177.50	2152.60	+1.16
Madrid	General Index	Closed	234.64	-
Milan	MIB	794.20	766.20	+3.65
Paris	CAC 40	1693.52	1660.44	+1.99
Stockholm	Aftersvariden	658.54	627.47	+3.75
Vienna	Stock Index	524.87	517.38	+1.45
Zurich	SBS	539.80	528.10	+2.22

Source: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Bonn Seeks to Sustain Soviet Trade in East

Reuters

BERLIN — The Bonn government on Thursday offered companies in the former East Germany preferential export-credit insurance to prevent a collapse in trade with the Soviet Union.

"What we're doing here is buying time," said Dieter von Wurzen, a state secretary in the Economics Ministry.

German-Soviet trade, supporting 1.3 million jobs in the depressed eastern part of the country, could plunge in January when trade is no longer denominated in the soft ruble but the Deutsche mark.

Mr. Wurzen told reporters that new export-credit insurance conditions would apply to east German exports until the end of 1991 when Bonn hopes the Soviet Union's foreign-exchange position will be improved.

"If we don't do anything then there's the worry that exports to the Soviet Union will fall markedly," he said.

In return for Moscow's support for German unification, Bonn has pumped aid into the ailing economy of its former Cold War foe, saying the stability of Europe depends on the success of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's reform programs.

Pilkington Posts 30% Profit Fall

Reuters

LONDON — Pilkington PLC, the British glass company, on Thursday reported a 30 percent slide in profit and said it is stepping up efforts to meet a global economic downturn.

Pilkington said its pretax profit slumped to £103.2 million (\$198.8 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30, from £147.1 million in the same period a year earlier. Revenue declined to £1.35 billion from £1.43 billion.

"The economic downturn in most of the countries in which we operate has gathered momentum during the second half of 1989," the company said.

Pilkington said that its profit from operations in Australia, Asia, and in Brazil and Argentina plunged by 80 percent in the period, accounting for much of its overall profit decline.

The profit falls in both Brazil and Argentina were the result of government credit squeezes aimed at eliminating high inflation, Pilkington said. However, in the long term, these policies could benefit the company, it said.

Pilkington said it is facing a prolonged fall in demand and that it would step up efforts to cut costs. The company said it is planning to curtail capital expenditure, close or sell operations which do not provide adequate returns and to consider joint ventures in those operations which would benefit through partnership arrangements.

The company gave no specific forecast of its profit for the year ending March 31. It earned £314.3 million in the 1989-90 financial year.

GAIN: Pillsbury Turnaround Bolsters Grand Met

(Continued from first finance page)

£1.08 billion, breaching £1 billion for the first time.

Earnings per share increased 15.3 percent, while the company proposed a 15.9 percent rise in the full-year dividend. The group's debt-to-capital ratio declined to 84 percent from 128 percent.

In the United States, Pillsbury's profit surged 56 percent to £183 million. Pillsbury's Alpo unit, which barely broke even last year, had a profit of £26 million, while Burger King posted a profit of £125 million as opposed to a nine-month contribution of £76 million last year. European food profit jumped 24 percent.

Overall operating profits in food rose to £309 million from £245 million; in beverages, to £473 million from £389 million; and in retailing to £278 million from £216 million.

The consensus among analysts was that Grand Met had succeeded in turning around Pillsbury because the U.S. businesses had been poorly exploited under the previous management and the British group had been "as generous in its investments as it was ruthless in cost-cutting," in the words of one expert.

"Grand Metropolitan are not asset strippers, they're very good, very tough managers of businesses, so we are pleased but not surprised at the results," said Jonathan Goble of Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Mr. Wakely said that "unlike most companies right now, what they have saved, they have reinvested in new products and marketing, and it is paying off."

The analysts said that Grand Met had improved profit margins despite increasing advertising and marketing investments to £833 million from £658 million and maintaining capital expenditure at more than £400 million.

Grand Met is planning to introduce 30 new products in the United States this year.

Swedish Banks Purchase Esselte Shares at Auction

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish banks Nordbanken and Gota Bank said Thursday they bought 6.9 million shares in the office-equipment concern Esselte AB at an auction the banks held in Stockholm.

The shares, representing a 27 percent stake in Esselte, were held by the banks as collateral for loans to Mobilia AB, the bankrupt investment firm that was a major Esselte shareholder. Mobilia filed for bankruptcy on Monday.

Nordbanken and Gota Bank paid an average of around 150 kronor (\$26.74) per Esselte share and were the only bidders at the auction. Esselte shares were trading at between 103 and 110 kronor on the Stockholm bourse Thursday.

Swedish newspapers have reported Mobilia was unable to pay debts of 2.2 billion kronor to 14 creditors, among them Gota Bank and Nordbanken. Including the shares auctioned, Mobilia's stake amounted to 37 percent of Esselte's capital.

DOLLAR: U.S. Currency to Rise

(Continued from page 1)

appears all but impossible because of stubbornly high German interest rates and the likelihood that neither U.S. or German authorities will go to great lengths to change the status quo.

"In regard to the dollar, the markets are correctly assuming that the authorities on both sides of the Atlantic have parallel interests," said Hilmar Kopper, chairman of Deutsche Bank AG, speaking at a news conference this week. "The Americans have nothing against a weak currency because it will help a weak economy while the Bundesbank welcomes a strong mark because it brakes inflation."

As a result, economists say they doubt that the Group of Seven industrial nations will embark on any major campaign to change currency values since the United States, Germany and Japan, the three big players, are following their own agendas and want room to maneuver.

"It is clear that the French are the only ones calling for a G-7 meeting," said Martin Hubner, economist with Bayerische Vereinsbank in Munich.

This means, however, that Germany will have to contend with growing criticism within the European Monetary System and particularly from France where officials, taking a cue from U.S. policy makers in the late 1980s, are lambasting Germany for keeping rates high to fight domestic inflation no matter what happens beyond its borders.

"If Germany does not raise taxes, interest rates will have to be held high and this could reduce demand in Germany and slow growth throughout Europe," Mr. King said.

Analysts say the high German rates could even force a realignment of the European Monetary System at some point next year with Italy and Britain in particular having increasing trouble keeping pace with Germany.

Germany's most convincing answer at this point, used also in some quarters to respond to critics who see it playing too passive a role in the Gulf crisis, is that it needs to keep its own house in good order because it will be called upon to do the lion's share in stabilizing the growing chaos in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS Payment of Interim Dividend

A net Interim Dividend of US\$ 0.70 per ordinary share and US\$ 0.80 per preferred share will be paid for the current fiscal year.

Such dividend will be payable at the offices of the paying agents listed below, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting December 14th, 1990, against surrender of coupon no. 28 of the ordinary share certificates and coupon no. 5 of the preferred share certificates.

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- in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;
- in Italy: all the leading banks;
- in Switzerland: Credit Suisse;
- in France: Lazard Frères & Co.;
- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
- in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg and Co., Lazard Brothers and Co.;
- in the Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank;
- in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

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NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Change
IBM	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	1,200,000	+1/4
Microsoft	68 1/2	68 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2	800,000	+1/4
Oracle	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/2	400,000	+1/4
Novell	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2	300,000	+1/4
QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4

QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4
QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4

QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4
QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4

QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4
QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4

QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4
QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4

QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4
QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4

QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4
QED	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	200,000	+1/4
QED	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	100,000	+1/4
QED	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	50,000	+1/4
QED	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	20,000	+1/4

سكاي الامل

Bank of Tokyo
Convertible

Bank of Tokyo

Bank of Tokyo

SPORTS

Baseball Meetings Finish With a Blockbuster 4-Player Trade

The Free and Not-So-Free Agents

THOSE WHO HAVE SIGNED
The 27 major league baseball players who have signed with new teams since the start of the free-agent season are listed below. The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of years with the new team and the value of the new contract.

American League
BOSTON (1) — Signed Matt Young, 1st, to a three-year, \$5.35 million contract.
DETROIT (3) — Signed Rod Carew, 4th, to a three-year, \$5.5 million contract.
KANSAS CITY (3) — Signed Mike Bodichon, 1st, to a three-year, \$5.25 million contract.
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National League
ATLANTA BRAVES (2) — Signed Terry Pendleton, 3d, to a four-year, \$13.5 million contract.
CALIFORNIA (4) — Signed Dave Stenstrom, 1st, to a four-year, \$13.5 million contract.
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THOSE WHO REMAIN
The 47 remaining free agents (club option for 1991 with Dec. 15 deadline):

American League
BALTIMORE (2) — Brian Kille, 1st, to a three-year, \$5.25 million contract.
BALTIMORE (2) — Brian Kille, 1st, to a three-year, \$5.25 million contract.
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National League
ATLANTA (1) — Jim Prentiss, 3d, to a one-year, \$1.5 million contract.
CHICAGO (1) — Curtis Williams, 3d, to a one-year, \$1.5 million contract.
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Padres, Jays Exchange Stars

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

ROSEMONT, Ill. — One general manager's question to another general manager a month ago has resulted in one of the most stunning baseball trades in years.

As major league baseball's annual winter meetings came to a close Wednesday, the San Diego Padres sent Joe Carter and Roberto Alomar to the Toronto Blue Jays for Fred McGriff and Tony Fernandez.

At the general managers' meetings in Arizona last month, Pat Gillick, the Toronto general manager, who once won 20 months without making a trade, asked Joe McIlvaine, the Padres' new general manager, if he would trade Carter.

"I said no," McIlvaine related Wednesday. "We weren't trying to trade Carter. He's such a quality player. Then we got together yesterday afternoon, and when the big game started coming out of the bullpen, you started thinking about it."

When the two general managers were finished talking 24 hours later, Carter had been included in a trade involving an Alomar for the second time in less than a year. Last Dec. 7, the Padres acquired Carter from Cleveland for Sandy Alomar Jr., Roberto's brother.

The Blue Jays have been uncharacteristically active this offseason. They signed Ken Dayley, a relief pitcher, as a free agent nine days ago, and Sunday they obtained Devon White from California to play center field.

Now they have Carter for left field and Alomar for second base, while the Padres have half of their

infield — McGriff for first base and Fernandez at shortstop.

"We feel we have better balance, better defense and better leadership," Gillick said. "Sometimes you need a recharge and maybe making moves like that gives you a boost."

The Blue Jays perennially are considered the team with the best talent in the American League's Eastern Division, but they almost as perennially fail to win the division championship.

For the Padres, the trade was the start of their quest to improve the team as another National League West team already have.

"Obviously, some of the teams in our division have made great strides," McIlvaine said. "I can't say we felt we had to, but I felt we needed improvement."

McGriff, 27, batted .300, hit 35 home runs and drove in 88 runs this year. He has hit 105 home runs the last three seasons. Fernandez, 28, is a brilliant shortstop who has a .289 career batting average.

Carter, 30, batted a career-low .232 this year, but hit 24 home runs and drove in 115 runs. He has knocked in more than 100 runs in four of the last five seasons and 98 the other season.

Alomar, 22, has a .283 average and 90 stolen bases in his three seasons in the major leagues.

Alomar and Fernandez are switch-hitters, while McGriff is left-handed and Carter right-handed.

When Gillick approached McIlvaine on Tuesday afternoon, the Padres' new manager mentioned that the Blue Jays had a good young

Statistics of Players in the Deal

FROM SAN DIEGO TO TORONTO

Player	Pos	Yr	HR	RBI	AVG
Joe Carter	1B	1	24	115	.232
Roberto Alomar	2B	1	24	115	.232
San Diego					
1983 Chi (IN)			24	115	.232
1984 Chi			24	115	.232
1985 Chi			24	115	.232
1986 Chi			24	115	.232
1987 Chi			24	115	.232
1988 Chi			24	115	.232
1989 Chi			24	115	.232
1990 SD			24	115	.232
Totals			24	115	.232

FROM TORONTO TO SAN DIEGO

Player	Pos	Yr	HR	RBI	AVG
Fred McGriff	1B	1	24	115	.232
Tony Fernandez	SS	1	24	115	.232
Toronto					
1983 Tor			24	115	.232
1984 Tor			24	115	.232
1985 Tor			24	115	.232
1986 Tor			24	115	.232
1987 Tor			24	115	.232
1988 Tor			24	115	.232
1989 Tor			24	115	.232
1990 SD			24	115	.232
Totals			24	115	.232

League Championship Series

Year Opp

Year	Opp	W	L	HR	RBI	AVG
1983	Tor	4	3	2	26	.265
1984	Tor	3	3	3	29	.289
1985	Tor	4	3	2	29	.289
1986	Tor	4	3	2	29	.289
1987	Tor	4	3	2	29	.289
1988	Tor	4	3	2	29	.289
1989	Tor	4	3	2	29	.289
1990	Tor	4	3	2	29	.289
Totals		32	24	18	184	.289

League Championship Series

Year Opp

Year	Opp	W	L	HR	RBI	AVG
1983	Tor	4	3	2	26	.265
1984	Tor	3	3	3	29	.289
1985	Tor	4	3	2	29	.289
1986	Tor	4	3	2	29	.289
1987	Tor	4	3	2	29	.289
1988	Tor	4	3	2	29	.289
1989	Tor	4	3	2	29	.289
1990	Tor	4	3	2	29	.289
Totals		32	24	18	184	.289

Bell Signs With Cubs

In a move triggered by the trade

free agent outfielder George Bell, who spent his first nine major league seasons with the Cubs for three years and an option season for a guaranteed \$13 million. The Associated Press reported from Chicago.

Bell won the league's most valuable player award in 1987 when he hit .308 with 47 home runs and 134 runs batted in.

In another trade-related move, pitcher Teddy Higuera, whom the Padres had pursued, re-signed with the Milwaukee Brewers for four years and \$13 million. The \$3.25 million average annual value of the contract tied Higuera with Kansas City's Mark Davis as the third-highest paid pitcher.

Tyson Comes Out Swinging, With Words

By William Gildea

Washington Post Service

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — The cut above the right eye that Mike Tyson suffered in training in August appears to have healed and he professes to be ready to fight Alex Stewart here Saturday night. But Tyson remains troubled by another cut, the unkind one of losing the heavyweight championship on a knockout to James (Buster) Douglas, who promptly went belly up and handed over the title to Evander Holyfield.

Tyson takes pleasure in the manner of Douglas's downfall, contending that Douglas will be remembered not for what he did to him in Tokyo in February but for what he didn't do against Holyfield in October.

It didn't seem possible back in June 1988, when he unleashed his 91 seconds of devastation on Michael Spinks, that Tyson would be reduced to fighting a trial horse as a step to regaining the title and beating a dead horse in Douglas.

"You put a little kid in a candy store and he never had candy and he's not used to being in there, having all that, he doesn't know how to act," Tyson said of Douglas after a closed sparring session here.

"I mean Leon Spinks did it the hard way, by getting into trouble, doing this and doing that," he said. But Douglas "did it the easy way — I guess I'll say down."

Tyson said Roberto Duran "beat 90 guys" in "hard, tough fights." But the only fight people remember, he said, is the one in New Orleans, when Duran cut against Sugar Ray Leonard, saying the now infamous line, "No mas."

When his career was as fresh as young love and he seemed indestructible, Tyson spoke only of what he, "the baddest man on the planet,"

could do. He didn't lower himself to bad-mouthing Tyrell Biggs, for one, had some nasty things to say about Tyson; Tyson merely sliced him up in the ring and left his career in pieces.

Now Tyson seizes the opportunity to put down Douglas — and George Foreman. Whereas he once put foes down only on the canvas, he now resorts to words. It bothers Tyson that the 42-year-old rotund, one will get the first shot at Holyfield's title, in April.

"He's got a chance to make money. Maybe he's got a chance to win. I still think it's a carnival and a circus."

Tyson said this as he stayed in the ring, set up in a hotel conference room, while speaking to a group of reporters standing at the ropes. Many were British and Japanese. Although they had just traveled oceans to see him, he gave them eight minutes. He's been unpredictable in camp, willing to talk one day, shunning the media on others.

He is only 24 years old but in the position of trying to prove that he is not on the downside of his career. His most obvious shortcoming is that he lacks the focus he once had. He reportedly skipped out of training camp last weekend and took off for Manhattan.

Once, he possessed a frightening tunnel-vision that he directed toward his next opponent. There was no doubting him when he'd say: "Watch me."

And Tyson has had his own candy-store crisis. The youngest heavyweight champion in history, he fell out with the manager and the trainer who kept him straight, had a tempestuous time with Robin Givens, fell in with Don King.

Now he's said to have disagreements with King. Access to his money is thought to be part

\$280 Million Settlement Set

New York Times Service

ROSEMONT, Ill. — As major league baseball club owners were dumping collusion from their backs, a new problem with their relationship with the minor leagues has popped up.

The owners, concluding their winter meetings, adopted a resolution that, when all of the details are worked out, would approve the \$280 million collusion settlement and end the five-year dispute over the owners' treatment of free agents and their efforts to depress player salaries.

The vote on Wednesday was 25-1, with John McMullen of the Houston Astros casting the dissenting ballot.

The same resolution was then approved Thursday by the executive board of the Players Association at its meetings in Orlando, Florida.

The settlement will create 15 so-called "free-look" free agents, including Bret Butler, Jack Clark, Jack Morris and Gary Gattis. Charles O'Connor, the owners' labor representative, said the players would be declared free in a few days.

The owners, meanwhile, don't know if they will have a new player development agreement with the minor leagues within a few days, or at all.

"We thought we had it buttoned up and something popped out the other side," said Carl Barger, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates and a negotiating committee member.

Barger said one "serious issue" had emerged. He declined to identify it, but an official close to the talks said it dealt with the way

minor league teams would become affiliated with major league clubs. Last August, the office of the major league baseball commissioner, Fay Vincent, sent a letter to the 26 major league clubs telling them not to renew contracts with their minor league affiliates until the negotiations for a new agreement were concluded. Fifty-six contracts between major and minor league clubs expired Aug. 15.

The commissioner's office assured the clubs that they would be able to renew their affiliations with the clubs they had in their systems. Now, however, a significant movement has arisen among minor league club owners to have a "shotgun" start to lining up affiliations.

Under that plan, former affiliations would be ignored and minor league clubs could pursue whatever affiliations they preferred. Major league owners vehemently oppose the idea, arguing that it had never been an issue in the negotiations.

"All that would do is cause chaos," one official said. "We're not going to do that. Giving them that is ridiculous."

Negotiations on a collusion settlement have been going on for several months, and some details remain to be worked out. But O'Connor said, "In essence, we can consider free-agent litigation concluded."

Under the agreement, the owners will pay the players \$280 million, or \$10.7 million a club, for salary lost by approximately 320 players as a result of the owners' violation of the free-agent rules. Two arbitrators had found the owners had violated the rules by acting in concert after the 1985, '86 and '87 seasons.



Mike Tyson, and his promoter, Don King, met the press ahead of the former heavyweight champion's bout Saturday with Alex Stewart.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	14	3	.824	0
Philadelphia	12	4	.750	2
New York	7	9	.438	6 1/2
New Jersey	7	10	.412	7
Washington	6	11	.353	8
Miami	5	13	.280	9 1/2
Central Division				
Detroit	15	2	.882	0
Milwaukee	12	4	.750	2
Chicago	11	6	.647	3 1/2
Cleveland	10	9	.526	5 1/2
Charlotte	8	11	.421	7 1/2
Indiana	7	13	.344	9 1/2
Atlanta	6	14	.300	10 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Los Angeles	15	2	.882	0
San Antonio	10	7	.588	5 1/2
Utah	10	7	.588	5 1/2
Houston	9	8	.529	6 1/2
Dallas	8	9	.471	7 1/2
Memphis	6	11	.353	9 1/2
Orlando	4	14	.222	12 1/2
Denver	3	14	.176	13 1/2

Pacific Division

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	14	1	.933	0
L.A. Lakers	9	5	.643	5 1/2
Golden State	11	7	.611	3 1/2
Phoenix	7	7	.500	7 1/2
L.A. Clippers	6	8	.431	8 1/2
Seattle	4	10	.286	10 1/2
Sacramento	2	13	.133	13 1/2
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS				
Portland 104-92, Los Angeles				
Golden State 104-92, Los Angeles				
Phoenix 104-92, Los Angeles				
L.A. Clippers 104-92, Los Angeles				
Seattle 104-92, Los Angeles				
Sacramento 104-92, Los Angeles				

Major College Scores

Midwest

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Michigan	14	3	.824	0
Illinois	12	4	.750	2
Indiana	10	6	.625	4
Ohio State	8	8	.500	6
Wisconsin	7	9	.438	7 1/2
Nebraska	6	10	.375	8 1/2
Minnesota	5	11	.313	9 1/2
Southwest				
Arizona	14	3	.824	0
Utah	12	4	.750	2
Colorado	10	6	.625	4
New Mexico	8	8	.500	6
Idaho	7	9	.438	7 1/2
Wyoming	6	10	.375	8 1/2
Montana	5	11	.313	9 1/2

Southeast

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Florida	14	3	.824	0
Georgia	12	4	.750	2
South Carolina	10	6	.625	4
North Carolina	8	8	.500	6
Virginia	7	9	.438	7 1/2
West Virginia	6	10	.375	8 1/2
Mississippi State	5	11	.313	9 1/2
Alabama	4	12	.250	10 1/2
Arkansas	3	13	.188	11 1/2
Kansas	2	14	.125	12 1/2

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GF	GA
Quebec	15	8	3	.643	82	82
Edmonton	14	3	3	.813	94	84
Montreal	11	12	3	.500	81	90
Calgary	9	10	3	.471	76	94
Winnipeg	5	10	4	.333	68	102

POSTCARD

Farewell to CoCoMo Joe

By Mimi Read
New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — As jazz funerals go, the one that broke out in a fancy downtown mortuary this week was brief, small and incongruous.

French Quarter street musicians wearing dreadlocks, scarred leather jackets and other hipster regalia paid their respects beneath crystal chandeliers. In the New Orleans tradition, the funeral for Joseph Barthelmy was both a tearjerker and a foot-tapper, with heart-wrenching hymns and lots of sniffling into white lace handkerchiefs.

Barthelmy, a beloved French Quarter street musician better known as CoCoMo Joe, died peacefully at age 77 after a two-year bout with prostate cancer. But his friends sent him off in grand style.

For several decades, Barthelmy was a fixture on Jackson Square, one of the few places in the United States where a street performer can earn a decent living. He delighted crowds with performances on his "one-man Buckle-Band," a collection of tin cans nailed to a wooden crate on which he drummed. Barthelmy also hummed, sang and played a kazoo or harmonica into a make-believe microphone made of a Christmas tree stand, a broomstick and a tin can punched with holes.

"He'd always begin his act the same way," said Carl Mack, a drummer and xylophonist who migrated to New Orleans several years ago from upstate New York. "He'd say into his little microphone, 'We're broadcasting over radio station WGIN, the breath of New Orleans.' Then he'd sing old-fashioned songs like 'Ain't She Sweet,' 'Bill Bailey' and 'Hello, Dolly!' Everybody loved him."

A bearded, pony-tailed macramé artist known as Gypsy on Jackson Square brought his dirty poodle, Pete, to the funeral Tuesday and for a few solemn moments held the dog over the open coffin.

"CoCoMo knew Pete, and Pete was his friend," Gypsy explained. "For all practical purposes, Barthelmy had no family. Through the years, he lived alone in a number of rooming houses and spent his last two years in the New Orleans Home and Rehabilitation Center, a nursing home uptown. His funeral was a group effort by

friends, musicians, street artists and a few local business people.

Pat Jolly, a booking agent for New Orleans musicians who once took Barthelmy to the International Street Music Festival in Milan, where he won first prize, shouldered much of the planning burden.

"I found out that what they do with an indigent person is pitch him into a potter's field with no marker or anything," Jolly said. "I didn't want that to happen to CoCoMo."

She called Bob French, a jazz drummer who works the midnight shift at the Orleans Parish Coroner's office, and asked him to keep Barthelmy's body until she could figure out a better way to bury him.

Jolly then enlisted Sister Angele Sadlier, a Mount Carmel nun with a knack for finessing the funerals of the poor.

Sadlier visited a friend, Glen Butler, director of Jacob Schoen and Sons Funeral Home on Canal Street.

"I told Mr. Butler that this guy had no family and no money," Sadlier said. "He said, sure, he could donate the casket, the suit, the hearse, the embalming, the works. He didn't even ask, 'Who is this person?'"

Over the weekend, Joe Bermuda's no-name art gallery on Chartres Street became headquarters for those who wanted to donate to a fund for flowers and other funeral incidentals, and about \$80 was collected.

After the funeral procession Tuesday morning, a ragging group of jazz musicians, street entertainers and onlookers gathered at the jazz-washed gates of St. Louis Cemetery No. 1, on the edge of the French Quarter. The sky was bright blue and icy, and palm trees rose above the crumbling brick tombs.

The band broke out into "The Old Rugged Cross," a mournful hymn, and the group sang and danced its way into the cemetery. When Barthelmy's coffin was hoisted into a respectable-looking vault donated by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the musicians switched gears and began playing "When the Saints Go Marching In," with a wild, upbeat spirit.

On the way out, somebody yelled, "Goodbye, CoCoMo. We're signing off on WGIN."

A Defection for Albania's Future

By David Binder
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ismail Kadare, Albania's preeminent writer, says he sought refuge in France a month ago because of "the conviction that more than any action I could take in Albania, my defection would help the democratization of my country."

Albania is Europe's last Communist-ruled country, and Kadare, whose novels and poems have been published in about a million copies, has been a national figure there comparable in popularity to Mark Twain in the United States. His works have been translated into 15 languages.

In response to written questions, the 54-year-old author, in one of his first interviews since defecting, said he had been subjected to "threats from the Securitate," Albania's ubiquitous secret police. This, together with his disappointment over the government's rough handling of 5,000 asylum seekers at foreign embassies in Tirana last summer, prompted him to leave, he said.

"In the case of democratic processes in Albania, the pace of change is a matter of life and death," Kadare said, referring to President Ramiz Alia's seven-month-old program of cautious political and economic change. "If I had any doubt that accelerating such processes would cause unrest and anarchy and thus hurt the Albanian nation, I would never raise this issue. But I am convinced the contrary is true. I am convinced that a delay in this direction will be fatal."

He said he was "deeply convinced" that despite more than four decades of Stalinist rule, Albania's 3.3 million people would be able to shake off dictatorship. "This is a people with a rich internal resource," he said. "A strong tradition and a great sense of justice. The Albanian people will be able to take the right step in these difficult times. The evil has not penetrated this country to the extent it is commonly thought."

Like other literary works created under a Communist dictatorship, Kadare's writing may be read on different levels. He has, in the words of Arshi Pipa, an Albanian-American critic, "a double-entendre way of writing,



The writer Ismail Kadare, who now lives in seclusion in France.

allusive and analogical and often allegorical, punctuated by insinuating hints.

Kadare has been as much a source of controversy at home as he is in literary circles abroad. His novels and verses both criticized and praised the regime of Enver Hoxha, the Communist tyrant who died in 1985. For instance, his "Chronicle in Stone," published in 1971, portrays life in Gjirokastra, where both he and Hoxha were born, in a series of sketches. Some of these obviously cast Hoxha in a lurid light.

But in "The Great Winter," a novel about Albania's break with the Soviet Union in 1960, Kadare depicts Hoxha as a national hero for defying Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Soviet leader at the time. The writer did the same in a long poem called "The Sixties."

Asked whether he might revise his views of the Hoxha era, which lasted 40 years, Kadare replied: "There is no need for me to change. Moreover, I will never repudiate what I have written. I have no intention of throwing mud on some 50 years in the life of my people."

He denied that he had enjoyed Hoxha's protection, saying, "For 20 years they have attacked me continually. Do you believe that someone in Albania could have been attacked especially in such a harsh manner, if he had the real protection of Enver Hoxha?"

The writer said that if anyone had protected him, it was "the entire Albanian nation" by its overwhelming approval of his works. Indeed, there is hardly an Albanian household without a

Kadare book, and even foreign visitors are presented with volumes of his verse as souvenirs.

"Had it been up to dogmatic officials, my work would have been buried a long time ago," he said. Kadare acknowledged that he had met and discussed his views on Albania's future with Alia — most recently in August — and that, "although my dialogue with him has been interrupted, I still believe one can talk to and have a dialogue with him."

The writer had already been in France for several weeks when he announced Oct. 25 that he was seeking political asylum. About 28 hours passed before the official Albanian press agency issued a brief statement on "this ugly act," saying Kadare had placed himself "in the services of the enemies of Albania."

In the interview, Kadare said: "Dogmatic officials have always done things like this. Those who are so vigilant to protect a criminal and enemy of Albania, like Stalin, are ready to reject, even with pleasure, national values. But it is now too late. Their time is running out."

The immediate reactions from leading Tirana writers mixed regret with friendship and admiration for Kadare.

"I continue to have great respect for his work," said Dritero Agolli, a poet who heads the Albanian Writers' Union. "I feel abandoned," Nezhat Tozaj, a novelist, commented. "I am still his friend."

Since his defection, Kadare has remained in seclusion, his whereabouts kept confidential by his Paris publisher. The interview questions were transmitted to him in French through the publisher. His responses were provided at Albanian two weeks later.

He said his defection was "inadvertently" prefigured last spring in a poem titled "Insufficient Time," his last to be published in Albania. In it he speaks of approaching his grave, and he said in the interview, "Departure from this world has been identified with fleeing the motherland." The final stanza is:

Tormented until the last moment
By the silence and by being a tragic
hostage
Perhaps with an incomprehensible
signal
I will take leave of all and escape.

PEOPLE

'Miss Saigon,' Round 2

The producer of "Miss Saigon," Cameron Mackintosh, undaunted by his fight with Actors' Equity over ethnic casting, is seeking permission to cast a Filipino actress in the Broadway version of the hit London musical.

The actress, Lea Salonga, played the role of Kim, a Vietnamese bar girl, in the British production, but she would need the union's approval to appear in the United States. Mackintosh battled the actors' union last summer when it turned down his request to allow the British actor Jonathan Pryce to recreate his starring role of a Eurasian pimp. The producer canceled the \$10 million show but changed his mind when the union relented, allowing Pryce to appear in New York.

It was a grand entrance. Elizabeth Taylor, looking relatively thin and rich, walked regally across the Los Angeles County Superior Court hearing room to the counsel table as spellbound prospective jurors looked on. Taylor was in court to do battle in a multimillion-dollar lawsuit involving rights to her perfume Passion. Her adversary, Henry Wynnberg, a former boyfriend, claims he created the fragrance, and he's seeking a hefty share of the profits. As the proceedings opened, his lawyers sought to prevent jurors from hearing that Wynnberg, who courted Taylor between her two marriages to Richard Burton, once pleaded guilty to statutory rape, providing drugs to underage high school girls in exchange for sex and taking pornographic photos of young girls. Taylor's lawyers argued that the criminal record would explain her decision to keep Wynnberg out of her perfume business, and she won the first round when the judge declined to bar the evidence.

Dame Joan Sutherland is coming out of retirement for one performance at Covent Garden on New Year's Eve. The Australian-born soprano will be joined by Luciano Pavarotti and Marilyn Horne. "Although Dame Joan has retired, she wants to make this one — and only one — exception: to come to London to say goodbye to Covent Garden, where she began her opera career in 1952," a Royal Opera spokeswoman said. Sutherland, 64, will play the "star guest" at Prince Orlovsky's party in Act 2 of "Die

Fledermaus" by Johann Strauss. The opera will be conducted by her husband, Richard Boynage, and televised live by the BBC.

Maxim's in Bucharest? Pourquoi pas? Pierre Cardin has signed an agreement with Romania to open a boutique selling his fashion line in Bucharest by September, and he says he sees possibilities for a branch of his Maxim's restaurant chain there too. The French designer already has cooperative ventures in Hungary, the Soviet Union and China, where he operates a 4,000-worker factory, several boutiques, and a Maxim's. He plans to license production of his label to five Romanian firms and promises that the clothes will be "a lot cheaper than in the West." ... It's a glamorous job, but nobody wants it. When the executive committee of the Council of Fashion Designers of America met to choose a successor to Carolynne Roelke, who resigned as president this week, there were no takers. All of the designers present — Bill Blass, Donna Karan, Calvin Klein, Oscar de la Renta, Mary McFadden and Stanley Herman — said their schedules would not permit them to accept the position at the council, a nonprofit trade group.

Crayola officials might be turning a little red, make that fuchsia, with news that the company's top crayon maker is color-blind. Emerson Moser, who is retiring next week after 35 years, isn't color-blind in the sense that he can't see color at all. It's just that some colors are confusing to him. This means that trying to spot the difference between a cadet blue and a blue green can make him feel, well, like a shrinking violet. "If you have a serious case of it, you could foul up a lot of material," said Moser, 63, who has made a record 1.4 billion crayons. His title at Binney & Smith Co. is "crayon molder."

A run-down house in Grand Rapids, Michigan, that former President Gerald R. Ford once lived in has been sold at auction for \$3,000. Four partners successfully bid on the home, where Ford lived for seven years until 1970, when he was 77. The house has been vacant for 20 years; officials estimate that renovations will cost \$51,000.

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